State Library

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XLVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, AUGUST 22, 1864. [NO. 2464.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Trinity College.

THE next session will commence on the 7th of Sept. next. Tuition from $8 to $10 per month *in advance*. Board $100 per month, payable *monthly* in advance, or about $8 per month, if paid in provisions at peace prices.

There are small extra charges for washing and room rent.

Students are requested to bring all the Text Books that they may be able to procure.

W. T. GANNAWAY, Pres't.

July 28 4*10

Mt. Vernon Seminary,
MINERAL SPRINGS, CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session of this School will commence on the 1st of September. Every department will be supplied with competent and experienced Instructors.

Circulars containing full particulars as to terms, &c., will be forwarded upon application to

Rev. WM. HOOPER,
or T. C. HOOPER, Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B. Young ladies will be received as boarders at any time during the months of July and August, if their parents consider it advisable with a view to the benefit to be derived from the Mineral Water.

July 2. 46*8tpd

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!!
NEW BOOKS!
(OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS.)

JOHNSON'S Common School Arithmetic,	$3 50
The Dixie Elementary Spelling Book,	3 00
The Jack Morgan Songster ($50 per hundred,)	1 00
Love and Liberty Songs ($40 per hundred,)	75
(The above Books are just from the press.)	
Primary Geography,	2 00
York's English Grammar,	2 00
First Book in Composition, (by L. Branson,)	2 00
Hill's Poems, (by The H. Hill,)	1 50
Morven and Linda, (by A. W. Mangum,)	25
Dixie Primer, Pictorial, 31 Edition,	50
First Dixie Reader, (by M. B. Moore,)	75
Myrtle Leaves, (" Rev A. W. Mangum,)	2 00

☞ The above Books are sold at ⅓ off to the Trade.

Other Stock on Hand

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

Hunten's Piano Forte Instructor,	3 00
Lander's Arithmetic,	2 00
Bingham's Latin Grammar,	4 00
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 1,	25
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 2,	75
Lansdell's "	75
Camp and Field, (by Dr. Jos. Cross,)	3 00
Life of Stonewall Jackson,	5 50
The War and its Heroes,	2 50
Model Letter Writer,	1 50
Rival Administrations,	1 00
Scriptural Views of National Trials,	3 50
Romantic Passages in S. W. History,	3 50
Diary of the War,	3 00
Siege of Vicksburg,	2 50
Sunday School Bell,	50
Sabbath School Wreath,	75
Plowing and Ditching,	1 25
Fun for the Camp,	1 50
Camp Jester,	1 00
Neeley's Discourses,	3 50
Dr. Deems's Sermons,	2 50
Moral and Religious Anecdotes, (8 vols.,)	12 00
The Age—A New Monthly,	2 50
Southern Literary Messenger,	2 50
Stonewall Jackson's Portrait,	1 50
Dr Deems's Portrait,	1 75
Grote's History of Greece, (12 vols.,)	125 00
Bancroft's " U. S. ates, (7 vols,)	85 00
Abbott's Illustrated Histories, (each,)	7 00
Second Year of the War,	6 50
Mountain Violet, (by Rev T M Baker,)	1 50
A few Chestnuts for the children, (by Uncle Charles,)	1 50
A Sunday School in every Church, by Rev B Manly,	75
Words of Comfort, (by H F Buckner,)	1 25
Robert Cushman, or the Rival Students,	2 00
The Little Preacher, (by Uncle Charles,)	75
Life of H T Wimberly, (by Uncle Charles,)	75
Stonewall Songster,	1 00
Soldier Boy Songster,	1 00
Cotton Field Melodies,	50

MILITARY BOOKS

Napoleon's Maxims of War,	1 25
Bayonet Exercise and Skirmish Drill,	1 25
Volunteer's Field and Camp book,	1 25
General Orders,	6 00
Warren's Surgery,	6 00
School of the Guides,	1 50

NOVELS.

Macaria.—by Miss Evans,	5 00
Master William Mitten,	5 00
Duncan Adair, or Captured in Escaping,	1 25
Lady Audley's Secret,	5 00
Robert & Harold—by B. F Goulding,	3 50
Eleanor's Victory,	5 00
Les Miserables: Fantine,	3 00
" " St, Dennis,	3 00
" " Jean Valjean,	3 00
Baids and Romance of Morgan and Men,	6 50
Field and Fireside Nouvelette,	2 00
Silas Marner, (by Miss Evans,)	5 00
Battle of the Bards,	3 00

☞ Those ordering books to be sent per mail, must remit 10 cents extra on the dollar to pay postage.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.

July 1 46*tf

State of North Carolina,
BARNETT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1864.

F. F. Blalock vs H B Dewar and wife Mary M., Gracy Dupre, Wm Blalock, John Blalock.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. Blalock and John Blalock, heirs of Wm. Blalock, dec'd, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lillington 2d Monday in June 1864.

56*6w] B. F SHAW, Clk.

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1864.

Joseph McCullioch vs James Butler.

Attachment Levied on Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, James Butler, resides beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, for six consecutive weeks, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be holden for said County, in the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of September next, then and there to replevy or plead to said attachment, otherwise judgment will be entered against him, and the land levied on condemned to Plaintiff's use.

Witness, Randol S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, 3d Monday of March, A. D. 1864.

50*6t] R. S. McDONALD, Clerk.

LOST,

A CERTIFICATE of Deposite for $700, issued by John W Sandford, Esq. Fayetteville, N. C., numbered 77, dated March 18, 1864, and drawn in favor of Mrs Hannah J Tunnell. Notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate in lieu of the one lost. D H. HILL

Davidson College, Aug 12. 59-1m

Strayed or Stolen.

THE subscriber lost a likely BLACK MARE, under medium size, white spot on her back, caused by the harness; fore feet turns out, and tips her ancles in traveling, recently shod, four years old, and in good order. A liberal reward will be given for the delivery of said Mare, or any information, so that I get her. Address the subscriber at Carrieaville P O, Moore County, N. C. KENNETH M. McDONALD.

Aug. 10. 58 8tpd

CONFEDERATE TAXES.

THE Confederate Tax Assessors for the County of Chatham will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of assessing the taxes for 1864:

At Hadley's Mills, Monday, Sept. 5th.
Silk Hope, Tuesday, 6th.
Stout's, Wednesday, 7th.
Edwards's, Thursday, 8th.
Mathews', Friday, 9th.
Dossett's, Saturday, 10th.
Harper's X Roads, Monday, 12th
Locust Grove, Tuesday, 13th.
Burns' Old Field, Wednesday, 14th.
Dr Winslow's, Thursday, 15th.
Pittsborough, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of Court week
Haywood, Thursday, Sept. 22d.
Buckhorn, Friday, 23d.
Council's, Saturday, 24th.
Williams's, Monday, 26th.
Jones's Grove, Tuesday, 27th.
Baldwin's, Wednesday, 28th.

Tax Payers of the County are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, nearest their respective residences, and furnish the Assessors a correct list of the following subjects of taxation on hand and owned on the 17th of February 1864:

Land, No. of acres and value in 1860; slaves, No., sex and age; horses, mules, asses and jennets; cattle, No and value; sheep, goats, hogs, cotton wool, tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, rice, potatoes, peas, ground peas, beans, flour, meal, sugar, molasses, bacon, lard, spiritous liquors, &c., on hand on 17th February last and not necessary for family consumption for the year 1864.

Household and kitchen furniture, agricultural implements, mechanical tools, musical instruments, carriages, wagons, carts, &c; books, maps, pictures, &c; property of corporations, joint stock companies and associations; gold and silver coin, gold dust, &c; amount of all solvent credits, bank bills, and other papers issued as currency, (exclusive of non interest bearing Confederate Treasury notes and employed in a taxed business,) value of all moneys held abroad and all articles of personal or mixed property not enumerated above and not exempt from taxation. Land, slaves, cotton and tobacco, purchased since the 1st January 1862, must be listed at the amount paid for them; other property at their value in the year 1860.

They are also required to render an account of the profits made on sales of property purchased during 1863 and sold between the 17th of February 1864 and the 1st of July 1864. Those who have failed heretofore to render an account of their profits of 1863 will be called on to do so when they list their property; those failing then to render said accounts will have their profits estimated by the undersigned according to the best information they can get, and taxed accordingly.

Those failing to comply with the above notice to list their property, &c. will be held as defaulters, and their list returned by the Assessors according to the best information they can get.

J. A WOMACK, } Ass'r's.
J. J. RIGGSBEE, }

I will attend with the Assessors to receive the taxes due upon profits, also to collect the money value of tithes (with fifty per cent added) undelivered to Quartermaster. J. M. BYNUM, Col. 31st Dist. N. C.

We the Assessors for the tax in kind for Chatham county will also attend at the times and places mentioned above, to assess the tithes upon Wool, Wheat, Oats, Rye and Hay, produced this year.

B I HOWZE,
T. C. WOMBLE,
Assessors tax in kind.

Pittsboro', August 5. 58 4t18

Confederate Tax Notice.

THE Assessors of Confederate Tax for Moore county will meet the tax payers at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving the tax lists for the year 1864, viz:

At Arch'd Kelly's Sept. 5th; Shamburger's ⋈ Roads Sept 6th; Capt Brown's Sept 7th; Smyrna School house Sept 8th; Ritter's Sept 9th; Salem Church Sept 10th; D G Campbell's Sept 12th; D M McIntosh's Sept 13th; Sloan's Sept 14th; Kelly's Store Sept 15th; Morris's Sept 16th; McNeill's Sept 17th; Graham's Sept 19th; Mineral Springs Sept 20th; Mrs Barrett's Sept 21st; Carthage Sept 22d.

The tax payers of the county are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, and furnish correct lists of the following subjects of taxation on hand or held or owned on 17th day of Feb'y 1864, viz: No. of acres of land employed in agriculture; No., age and sex of slaves do do; No horses, mules, oxen do do; No. ploughs and other farming implements do do, and all other property employed in agriculture. Also, No. acres of land and other real estate not employed in agriculture; No., age and sex of slaves not employed in agriculture; No. horses, mules and asses do; No. of cattle of the bovine species; No of sheep, goats and hogs; No. of pounds of cotton and wool; No. pounds of tobacco; No. bushels corn, wheat, rye, oats, rice and other small grain; value of potatoes of all kinds, peas, beans ground peas, and other products of the farm, garden or orchard. Value of flour, meal, sugar, molasses, bacon, lard and other groceries, goods, wares and merchandise, spiritous liquors, cider, vinegar, wines, &c. Value of all household and kitchen furniture, agricultural tools and implements, and all tools of mechanics and others, musical instruments and all articles of domestic use. No. and value of wagons, carts, drays and all other vehicles on wheels. Value of all gold and silver ware and plate, jewels, jewelry and watches. Value of all books, maps, pictures, paintings, statuary and other works of art. All property and assets of banks, joint stock companies and corporations, whether incorporated or not. Gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold and silver bullion. Amount of all solvent credits, bank bills and all other paper issued as currency (except non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury notes) and not employed in a taxed business. Value of all moneys held abroad, bills of exchange on foreign countries. Value of all articles of personal or mixed property not embraced in the foregoing.

The Collector will attend with the Assessors at the above appointments for the purpose of collecting all the tax due the Confederate Government in the county.

EVANDER McGILVARY, }
JOHN C. JACKSON, } Assessors.

Carthage, Aug. 12, 1864

—ALSO—

The Assessors for Tax in Kind will be at the above appointments for the purpose of listing the crops of Wheat, Oats, Rye, cured Hay and Wool. It is requested that all persons concerned be prompt in attending to this matter.

E. R. PATRIDGE, }
D. M. SINCLAIR, } Assessors.

Aug. 15. 58*3t

Rockingham, Richmond Co. N. C.
August 1864

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he is just receiving a small stock of the following articles, which he will sell as cheap as the high taxes and a greatly depreciated currency will permit of, to wit: Snuff, Tobacco, Cigars, Smoking Tobacco, Candles, Matches, Pipes, Pins and Needles, Knitting Needles, Spool Thread, Flax and Silk Thread, Bleached and unbleached Homespun, Calico, Hoop Skirts, Coppers, Soda, Epsom Salts, Laudanum, Camphor, Alum, Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Sugar and Coffee.

☞ He will barter on the most favorable terms any of his goods for Butter, Eggs, Lard, Bacon, Corn and Wheat. Give him a call, if you wish to get good bargains. WILLIAM R. TERRY,

At the stand formerly occupied by *Carter* as a Harness Shop.

Aug. 12. 58*4w8t

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1864.

A FIGHT NEAR RICHMOND.—As will be seen a severe engagement took place near Richmond on Tuesday, in which the yankees were repulsed with heavy loss. As usual, the negroes appear to have been thrust forward, and to have been slaughtered accordingly. This is yankee *emancipation!*

Brig. Gen. Girardey, who was killed in this fight, was a Georgian and a most gallant soldier. On the 30th ult. he was a Captain and Assistant Adjutant General of Mahone's Brigade. For his gallantry on that day he was promoted to the rank he held at the time of his death—said to be the first instance in the Confederate army where an officer has suddenly jumped from a Captaincy to so high a position.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.—The despair of the yankees produced by the admitted failure of Grant's campaign, is manifesting itself in the number of projects of peace which their papers are putting forth and discussing. All sorts of absurd schemes are proposed, not one of which is worthy of a moment's thought, for they all look to a re-union of the North and the South—a thing utterly impossible, for it would shock every decent feeling of both sections, and if accomplished would not stand for five years, probably not for five months. A Confederacy such as existed before the formation of the U. S. Constitution is proposed. That has been tried and abandoned as utterly inefficient. If so when the sections were united in Revolutionary days, how impossible that it would serve any better purpose now when we are hopelessly antagonistic. Another scheme is to give a veto power to a certain number of States. Under such a provision the law making power of Congress would soon become a nullity. Two Houses of Representatives, one from the South and the other from the North, with one Senate and one President, would be no better. Nor would Mr. Calhoun's plan of two Presidents, one Northern and the other Southern, which is revived. The National debt is proposed to be guaranteed by a pledge of the internal taxes; the South to have a right to lay export duties for a term of years; the tariff to be fixed at a certain absolute rate for a term of years; the army to be disbanded, and the States required to furnish and maintain troops in proportion to representation. All these are mere idle notions, emanating from a desire to get rid of the war, and to get the South back. But this last is the stumbling block. The South cannot go back. Every obligation under the old Constitution was violated. The South was denied those just rights which that constitution had guaranteed, and which the Northern officials had sworn to protect and defend. Why should we hope for anything better in the future? But even if we could have stronger guarantees, how could we ever live in peace and harmony with a government and people who have outraged our every feeling and violated our every right since this war began? with the thieves and incendiaries and ravishers and murderers? It is an impossibility. We must either be independent of the despised and hated yankees, or their slaves. There is no middle ground to stand upon.

We are, however, glad to see these crude yankee notions put forth and discussed. They are a step and a long one, in the path of peace. They will soon lead to that most desired end, always provided we continue to whip the villains. Should they get any decided advantage, their demands would at once rise.

LINCOLN A FAILURE.—We copy a remarkable article from the New York Herald, showing that Lincoln has been bitterly denounced by leaders of his own party, and that it is proposed to set him aside and nominate some other man of his party for President in his stead. The time would seem to be too short for this—it is but two and a half months till the election. We are rather glad of this. Lincoln is, upon the whole, probably better calculated to advance the cause of the South than any one the North could put in the Presidential chair. He is wise in his own eyes, and obstinately determined upon subjugation. He has done everything to make eternal separation a necessity; whilst his buffoonery and stupidity have placed him and his nation in strong contrast with the dignity and ability of the Confederate President. Let him stay where he is by all means. And if elected by the votes of the bogus governments set up by himself in the rebel States simply for the purpose of electing himself, let him have to fight for it, as Messrs. Wade of Ohio and Winter Davis of Maryland assure him he will.

REPORTED RENEWAL OF EXCHANGES.—The country will be rejoiced above measure if the report of a renewal of the exchange of prisoners should prove to be well founded. For many months, and in some cases even for years, thousands of our gallant soldiers have been pining in yankee prisons, subjected to every hardship and insult. Their own government has been always anxious to relieve them; but the yankees had not the same care for those of their men whom we hold as prisoners. Most of these were unknown and uninfluential persons, chiefly foreigners, and many of them would be entitled to discharge from the army if exchanged. Lincoln could not doubt that they would claim that discharge. Our prisoners whom he holds are a very different sort of men. They are all objects of affection and interest to people at home, and all would go back into the service. However disgraceful, therefore, it is to the yankee government, it is not at all wonderful that they have pursued this policy of non-exchange. They were ready enough to make a special exchange of fifty officers at Charleston a few days ago, and would no doubt be glad to exchange all officers, for they have influential friends at home who clamor at the refusal to exchange. But, while the peculiar situation of the officers at Charleston justified that exchange, we trust that no further special exchange will be made. Our country and our people want the privates as well as the officers. The privates are of the same classes as the officers, often better men and soldiers, and our government should insist upon having a proper proportion of them, or no exchange at all.

DUPLIN CROPS AND POLITICS.—A subscriber at Kenansville writes on the 15th:—

"Crops are very good in old Duplin, and the people are exultant over the result of our Gubernatorial election."

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

	FOR GOVERNOR. 1864. Vance.	Holden.	1862. Vance.	Johnston.
59 Cos., last Obs.	47,600	11,874	46,099	19,097
Henderson,	535	314	1208	82
Ashe,	492	25	648	15
Alleghany,	767	25	227	12
Perquimons,	363	40	85	13
Watauga,	266	77	424	62
Yancey,	336	29	714	186
Martin,	240	174	525	105
Hyde,	517	0	287	15
Madison,	279	45	619	165
Cherokee (part,)	167	6	0	0
79 Counties,	51,662	12,619	50,836	19,752

MOBILE.—The Northern papers do not appear to be sanguine of the capture of Mobile, though they had heard of their naval victory. They are doubtless as well aware of the powerful defences around that place as we are, and know that the loss of a vessel or two, and a fort or two, 25 miles from the city, by no means ensures the loss of the city itself. The object is said to be to secure a point at which the fleet can lie. The Baltimore Gazette thinks "Admiral Farragut can accomplish very little more than he has done, as the main channel, for a distance of 25 miles below the city, will not admit of the passage of vessels drawing more than 10½ feet water at the highest tides, and is, moreover, closed by a series of piles, which are in turn commanded by formidable works on which guns of the heaviest calibre have been mounted."

RELIEF OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—During the last Term of the County Court of Chatham, a very large meeting of the citizens and Magistrates was held, to whom Col. London, Chairman of the Court, stated that our sick and wounded soldiers in the various Hospitals were suffering for comforts and delicacies, and proposed that his brother Magistrates and the citizens should make some provision for their relief. The meeting was further addressed by Hugh Waddell and John H. Haughton, Esqs., the latter submitting a proposition that $5,000 be appropriated by the Magistrates, with the sanction of the citizens present, and a committee of three for each captain's district be appointed to solicit voluntary contributions. His resolutions were unanimously adopted.

SENSIBLE ALL ROUND.—Gen. Rufus Barringer has wisely published in the Raleigh Standard—where, if anywhere, the deserters will see it,—an earnest call upon all absentees from his brigade of N. C. cavalry, to return promptly to their posts. He says:

"No pardon can be promised deserters. But it is believed that many have been misled by the unfortunate teachings of others. In such cases (no special aggravation appearing) they *may* be saved by a prompt return to duty. If arrested, they cannot but expect the death penalty, to recently inflicted on two of their command in this Brigade."

The Standard, with good sense equal to the General's, has the following:

"We call attention to General Orders No. 22, by Brigadier General Barringer, in relation to absentees from his Brigade. We trust this appeal will have its effect. Nothing will justify a soldier in deserting his colors. Many of the deserters are veterans, who are needed in Virginia and Georgia. Peace can never be obtained by desertion, but on the contrary, the war is prolonged by it and the personal honor of the soldier is tarnished."

Capital! This will bring them in, we hope. Several have already, since the result of the election has been known, voluntarily surrendered to Col. Draughon, in this place. If they have come in in like proportion throughout the State, there is probably a pretty good sized Regiment already added to the regular army and subtracted from the woods Brigade.

WHAT IT HAS COST.—The New York Herald says that for every nigger made free by Lincoln's war a white man has died and $5,000 been spent. And after all, one-fourth of the freed negroes have perished already by famine, disease and bullets. The Herald asks what will be left of the North if they go on at that rate till the whole four millions are freed.

NORTH CAROLINA OFFICERS AT FORT DELAWARE ON THE 12TH INST.—Capts. R. W. Atkinson, 2d Cavalry; H. C. Wheeler, 2d Battalion; N. S. Mosely, 12th; Kitchen, 12th; J. McLeod Turner, 7th; Lieuts. John Blair, 16th; R. D. Blackwell, 65th; J. W. Brothers, 61st; J. H. Bledworth, 4th Cavalry; J. C. Clements, 21st; H. G. Gash, 6th Cavalry; Frank Williams, 13th; Sneed, 12th; J. T. Gregory, 12th; Tommy, 12th; R. S. Mitchell, 22d; E. W. Dorsey, 11th; Willis Whitaker, 37th; D. A. Core, 11th; A. A. Cathey, 34th; J. C. Cooper, 3d; Lt. Col. E. L. Cox, 60th.

MONTGOMERY CROPS.—A subscriber writes from Troy on the 15th inst:—

"Corn is looking fine though suffering some for rain. Should it not rain in a short time, it will be seriously damaged in this section."

Spring Creek.—This is a settlement in Madison county, lying along the Tennessee line. It numbered previous to the war about 65 or 70 voters. At the commencement of the struggle this little precinct sent 107 men into the field, brave, hardy, active mountaineers. There are now over 100 orphans, made so by the war, and 22 widows, in this little settlement. Yet there is not a disloyal man or woman among them. The fires of patriotism burn as brightly as at the outset, and no complaining or murmuring is heard among them. The *cause* is first, last, and always upon the uppermost in their hearts. The women (God bless them) are toiling upon the mountain side to support their little ones, cheerfully enduring all manner of hardships, that their husbands, fathers and brothers may help fight the battles of freedom.

We may add, that at the late election Spring Creek gave Gov. Vance 28 votes, and Holden *none!* All honor to Spring Creek.—*Asheville News.*

Another Gallant Affair.—Three of our scouts, Messrs. O'Conner, Wilson and Leary, a day or two ago, in the vicinity of Deep Gully, near Newbern, captured two live yankees, their horses and accoutrements. Well done. O'Conner is a regular "Indian" on the yankee trails around Newbern. This is not the first nor the twentieth exploit of his in this line of business, as the present and past officers in command below know.—*State Journal, 17th.*

No Dispute about Her.—Another rover of the seas, a very swift sailing and staunch vessel, the "Tallahassee," has commenced the work of devastation upon yankee commerce. About *her status*, neither the yankees nor their foreign sympathisers can raise any quibble. She was armed, equipped, manned and sailed from a Confederate port. Her officers and men are all Confederates, and all previously in the Confederate service. She is commanded by the dashing and heroic Wood. We will endeavor to obtain a list of her officers for public information, and, indeed, for the information in some cases, it may be, of their own friends and relatives.

We knew of the fitting out and sailing of this vessel, but, in accordance with our usual course, kept perfect silence upon the subject. Now that she has spoken for herself, no further necessity for concealment exists. Of her force or armament of course we will say nothing. Let that be found out by the enemy the best way they can. They will find her powerful enough to do them harm.—*Wilmington Journal.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

A Battle on the Peninsula.—RICHMOND, Aug. 17.—An official dispatch received last night states that on yesterday the enemy made a determined attack on our line between Darbytown and the Charles City road and at one time broke through, but were repulsed and our original position was re-occupied. A later dispatch says that the enemy did not renew the attack on our lines. Yesterday afternoon the force of the enemy on the Charles City road, after advancing to with 2 miles of White's Tavern, was driven back across White Oak Swamp. Our loss was small.

The Examiner of this morning says that the enemy made several fierce assaults; that Burnside's negro troops led the charge; and that the slaughter of negroes exceeded that at Petersburg on the 30th of July.

The Confederate Brig. Gen. Chambliss [of Va.] was killed. The enemy reported very heavy [their loss we suppose is meant.]

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Aug. 17.—Brig. Gen. Girardey, [holding a "temporary" Brigadier's commission] commanding Wright's Georgia Brigade, was shot through the brought here and who shortly after his body has been

From a private dispatch, dated

NEAR RICHMOND, AUG. 17.

The enemy broke Wright's Brigade yesterday. Our [Lane's N. C.] Brigade charged, and took the works and captured 600 prisoners.

From Georgia.—ATLANTA, Aug. 16.—A party of the enemy's cavalry struck the Atlanta & Western railroad at Talbotton yesterday, burned the depot, tore up the track in several places, withdrew 2 miles and went into camp. The force is estimated at 2 to 5000. The track has been repaired, but trains do not run in consequence of the proximity of the enemy.

Last night and to-day have been unusually quiet.

ATLANTA, Aug. 17.—The enemy's cavalry have retired from Talbotton, and the trains run as usual.

The enemy are busily fortifying on the North side of the Chattahoochee, and every thing is quiet along the front." A new 64 pounder opened on the city last night, fired slowly all night, and killed one person.

It is believed that the road was cut at Ackworth [in Sherman's rear] by our cavalry on the 16th, and auspicious news from that quarter is looked for.

From Petersburg.—PETERSBURG, Aug. 17.—Deserters and prisoners to-day concur in the statement that Burnside's and Warren's corps are in our front, and that Hancock's corps and other infantry are operating North of James River.

Advices at Headquarters here confirm the defeat of the enemy at White's Tavern on the North Side yesterday. Our loss was not very large. The fight is supposed to have been renewed to some extent to-day, firing being heard in that direction.

In front of this place nothing of interest transpiring.

From the Valley.—PETERSBURG, Aug. 17.—Official advices have been received from the Valley Department. Up to yesterday there had been no general engagement.

From the North.—RICHMOND, August 17.—The Baltimore correspondent of the New York Post says that Henry Winter Davis has written a call for a National Convention at Buffalo in September to nominate a candidate for the Presidency.

Released yankee prisoners report that the Tallahassee [which a few days ago captured 7 yankee vessels off Sandy Hook] is commanded by John Taylor Wood.

The N. Y. Post says the McClellan meeting in that city did not express the sentiment or meet the approbation of the Democratic leaders. Neither the leaders nor the masses of that party were present.

The Indian troubles in the North-west are increasing in magnitude.

Last month there was a great excitement in Constantinople in consequence of Protestant Establishment [of what?] by armed force.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, August 17.—The Baltimore Gazette of yesterday, the 16th, has been received.

Gen. Burnside has been relieved of his command in Grant's army, and has arrived in Baltimore. Gen. Wilcox is in temporary command of his corps.

The Federal loss in the action in Mobile Bay is estimated at 240 killed and wounded.

A Confederate force of 2000 is menacing the border counties of Indiana, and Gen. Carrington has made a requisition upon Government for 25,000 men.

Various captures by the Tallahassee are reported; among them the ships Adriatic and Wm. Bell.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, August 17.—The N. York Herald of the 13th renews its suggestion to Lincoln that he appoint Peace Commissioners to Richmond. It says that we have arrived at that stage of exhaustion in the war when every consideration of wisdom, patriotism and humanity suggests the propriety of a magnanimous, *bona fide* movement by the Administration in behalf of Peace.

The Herald announces that hereafter its daily issues will be sold at 4 cents per copy [doubled.] It had expected that Secy Fessenden would reform financial affairs, but, instead, he has plunged deeper into the sea of paper money; the national finances are now more unsettled than ever; and it is evident, it says, that half the newspapers in the United States must soon stop publication.

Operations in Sherman's Rear.—It is stated that Wheeler has destroyed the bridges across the Etowah and Oostanaula Rivers, and burnt the trestle the whole way from Marietta. A large amount of stores are said to have fallen into his hands at Resaca, which was destroyed after our cavalry had appropriated all that was needful to them. At last accounts, the report says General Wheeler was rapidly marching in the direction of Dalton, where an immense amount of stores, both subsistence and ordnance, has been congregating for some time.

Charleston Mercury.

Deserters in the West.—A report was brought by an officer from Wilkes county, one day last week, that the troops sent to arrest deserters in the neighborhood of Trap Hill, had quite a severe skirmish with a large number of these miscreants in that section on Tuesday and Wednesday last. Some four or five of Capt. McMillan's company are reported to have been killed, likewise two or three of the Home Guard. We have heard no particulars more than that a fight actually did take place and that the troops were compelled to retreat with the loss stated.

Iredell Express.

Maj. Charles M. Roberts has just returned from another scout into the coves and mountains of East Tennessee. With an ample force he penetrated far into the region of tories, encountering several parties, killing eight or ten, capturing about the same number, recovering a considerable amount of stolen property, and bringing off about 20 horses and as many beef cattle, captured from the enemy. The prisoners reached this place on Monday last.

Asheville News.

A Canadian journal reports that several considerable droves of horses, purchased in Western Canada on Confederate account, have passed down on the royal mail steamers during the past few days, destined for Quebec, where, it is understood, they will be shipped for a Mexican port, and thence passed overland into the Confederacy.

Notice to Teachers of Sampson.

THE Board to examine Teachers of Common Schools of Sampson county, will meet in Clinton the last Saturday in July and August. All interested are earnestly requested to attend.

A. BOYAL, C. B. S.

Piney Grove, July 20. 53-6tpd

DIED,

In this town, on the 13th inst., DANIEL C. BRADY, aged 15 years.

In Cumberland county, on the 13th of August, Mr. DUNCAN McGILL, aged 46 years. He was a native of Scotland; left a wife and four children to mourn his loss.

At Laurinburg, Richmond County, Aug. 13th, SAML. J. BEERY, of typhoid fever, aged 39 years and 6 months.

Mrs. MARY B. WATSON, wife of Dr. W. B. Watson and daughter of Carney and Margaret Bynum, was born June 19, 1835, and died July 10, 1864. The subject of this notice was early taught by her godly parents to love and fear the Lord. When but ten years old she made a public profession of religion and connected herself with the M. E. Church South at Mt. Pleasant on the New River Circuit. Her piety was intelligent and consistent; her influence for good was felt and acknowledged in whatever circle she moved; her kind and affectionate disposition and purity of life endeared her to all who knew her. For several years before our sister's death she was the subject of severe bodily affliction, which she bore with christian patience. She passed from earth's sorrows to heaven's joys in great triumph. May her husband and two little boys meet her in heaven.

W. H. BOSWIT.

At Rocky River Springs, July 6, 1864, of typhoid fever, Dr. A. J. GREEN. He had been for several years engaged in the duties of his profession, in which he was very successful. He was a young man of fine talents, and possessed a generous open-hearted temper. He was very attentive to the families of soldiers, and was highly now loved forever—his shore in manhood's early prime. After he was taken sick he still continued to practice as long as he was able to ride; untiring devotion to his duties as a physician was the cause of his death. Of him it may be truly said that he "died at his post." His health was naturally delicate; his practice large and increasing, and riding day and night through all kinds of weather he gradually sank under the arduous duties of his profession. He was a devoted son, an affectionate brother, and a generous, sincere friend. His bereaved family and friends will mourn his death as an irreparable loss!—Com.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

	Governor. Vance.	Holden.	Senate. Acheson.	Black.	Conress. Robbins.	Worth.	Asheroth.	Elair.	Hamlin.	Senate. Read.	Bush.	Herring.
Asheboro',	88	18	81	26	73	33	86	27	4	76	22	13
Franklinville,	49	102	41	107	48	84	49	101	9	44	100	3
Cheek's,	81	23	81	18	34	22	40	21	9	35	18	1
Tow's,	25	88	17	47	22	22	22	61	8	30	85	1
Bush Hill,	17	18	13	65	16	14	61	61	8	18	55	1
New Market,	58	116	65	130	58	58	65	138	1	53	117	7
McMasters',	95	95	80	95	21	21	96	1	2	24	4	1
New Salem,	83	83	48	83	84	84	127	82	82	69	69	11
Bush Hill,	45	45	23	86	22	22	64	95	82	43	43	60
Glenn's,	50	21	53	55	58	58	101	4	100	3	3	3
Gray's X Roads,	14	54	10	17	7	7	8	8	8	1	1	1
Brookbirk's,	27	27	26	26	26	26	8	8	8	1	1	1
Loester's,	27	27	17	17	57	57	57	57	57	8	8	8
Little River,	48	48	10	48	68	68	68	68	68	8	8	8
Bridge,	6	6	26	6	6	6	6	6	6	1	1	1
Lowdermilk's,	27	27	17	27	27	27	27	27	27	3	3	3
Bray's,	7	7	1	7	7	7	7	7	7	1	1	1
Crafford's,	28	84	24	87	27	27	27	27	27	3	3	3
	85	4	45	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	779	779	563	914	641	524	524	845	80	532	746	120

BLACKMAN'S MILLS, N C, Aug 12, 1864.

MESSRS EDITORS: I hope you will allow me to correct an error in your paper of Monday last. I see in reporting the election from Sampson County some one has set me down as a "Holdenite." Some one was deceived I suppose by an article in the Standard claiming myself and others as the candid

THE ALABAMA AND THE KEARSAGE.

The following unofficial communication, says the Richmond Sentinel, has been placed at our disposal by the Secretary of the Navy:—

PARIS, June 28, 1864

* * * As I was on board the Alabama when she got under way for her last cruise, and witnessed the battle in all its varied scenes, an account from me will I know be interesting to you, more so perhaps, than the strictly official reports which you will receive from others. I shall therefore, relate to you all I saw with the impressions made upon my mind, to as detailed a manner as I can.

Before I begin my story, however, let me comfort your mind with an assurance that while we have lost our ship and thereby undoubtedly sustained a heavy blow, yet I am convinced that we have gained in prestige and honor to a degree in a very great measure to compensate us. The French are a brave, heroic people, and such an appeal as has been made to this great moving principle of their nature, has awakened, amongst the masses of the French people, an amount of sympathy and admiration for our people which by no other possible means could we have obtained, and thus out of our very great misfortune, good will. I am sure, result; for with all the good will of the emperor to act as our friend, he has undoubtedly been restrained by want of sympathetic feeling on the part of the nation at large, a feeling which this most heroic battle has kindled all over the land.

I will now tell you all I saw in detail: On Friday, 17th, I heard that Semmes had sent a letter to Winslow, accepting the offer of battle, which he had insultingly made him, by steaming around his ship and then out of the harbor—which is not a natural one, but protected by a breakwater over which the ocean is in sight from the town and harbor. My son had been ordered to rejoin his ship, and I was in the midst of getting him ready to leave on Monday. I hurried to my room, packed up and started him off in three hours to join his ship, as I would not have had his mine being on board for the world. Next day I settled my affairs and followed on the second train after. I arrived in Cherbourg at 8 in the morning, and went immediately down [illegible] apparently about to move.

I cannot express to you the feeling with which I walked round her decks. The officers, including Semmes, looked rough, jaded and worn out. The men were rough looking, but a fine set of fellows. I had a long talk of an hour with Semmes When I told him I had come on expressly to offer my services to him, he thanked me, but said it was impossible for him to accept them, much as he would like to have them; for he could not do so without violating an implied obligation to the French Government.

If I were to attempt to give you an idea of the magnificent spirit that prevailed on board that ship, I should utterly fail—it was something beyond anything I ever imagined—it was wildly heroic. When the order was given "lift anchor," they fairly flew around with the capstan. Semmes was as calm as though he were going to church. He seemed to have weighed the matter well in his own mind, and determination was marked in every line of his countenance

Our noble Alabama had scarcely turned her bows to seaward when the Kearsage came in sight to the eastward. The two ships steamed off to seaward, converging towards each other The French iron-clad Corronne went out to see that they did not join issue within French waters. 'Twas a regular duel, and the piers, breakwater, house-tops, masts of the men-of war, hills around the town were all crowded by thousands of spectators to witness the combat, as they would have assembled to witness a bull fight. It was very evident that the sympathy was universal in favor of the Alabama. She looked so much smaller than the Kearsage that, to judge simply by the eye, I should have pronounced the latter to be one-third larger. I had splendid glasses, and could see every movement and I saw at a glance that the Kearsage had much the advantage in speed. The first gun was fired by the Alabama at 11:42 The two ships then passed presenting their starboard broadside, Alabama outside. Broadsides were discharged in passing and the firing became rapid and very heavy. The Alabama fired much the fastest. I should say three guns to two from the Kearsage; but she seemed to fire high, for I could see many of her shells burst very high in the air, while those from the Kearsage burst very near the water. They had but commenced to fire when I observed and remarked on the difference in the color of the smoke from the guns of the two ships. If their difference in size had not enabled me to distinguish them, I could have done it by that. The smoke from the Alabama was like puffs of heavy steam, while that from the Kearsage was much lighter, and I am now thoroughly convinced that the unprecedented cruise of the Alabama had more or less damaged her powder; for, in at least two instances, I have since ascertained that her shot failed to penetrate the ship when they struck the naked wood—one of which struck her sternpost, and had it had proper power should have destroyed both her rudder and crew. It only stuck in. Several struck the chain armor, and at the distance should have gone through and into her boilers, but they broke the chain and fell harmless.

It was evident that the Alabama was crippled; for she made sail and put her head in shore. They had the fight in a circle, running round a common centre about seven times The Kearsage, however, now came up rapidly passing the Alabama on the port side, delivering her heavy broadside from the starboard guns; but receiving only two guns in answer. It was all over; and at 12:30 our noble ship went down stern foremost, and our miserable, hated foe steamed by in triumph, with her accursed flag flying from her mastheads. I went to my room and sent —— an account of the affair, and then started out, with the hope that some of the brave fellows picked up by the boats that I knew to be out, would be landing. I was just in time; for I saw the crowd rushing towards the landing. Pushing my way through I ran down the dock just in time to meet a boat that landed Lt. Armstrong, Mr Brooke, Assistant Engineer, the sail maker, and seven men. They were, of course, half naked and thoroughly wet, and Mr. Armstrong was slightly wounded by a piece of a shell. I gave him my arm, and telling the rest to follow, pushed through the crowd to my hotel.

As soon as we arrived there, a man named Mars placed in my hand a package of valuable papers that had been committed to his care by Semmes This brave fellow had been picked up by one of the boats of the Kearsage, but he jumped out of her and swam to the pilot boat, at the great risk of his life, in order that he might not fail to save those papers which he had promised his captain *in the water*, to do.

I soon had Armstrong comfortable in some of my clothes, and sent for a suit for each of the men, and ordered them a mess of brandy and a dinner all round I had just got these men comfortable when Dr. Galt came in, landed under parole, with the wounded. He informed me that fifty two of the men would be landed at once on parole, and that there were on board the carpenter and three men who had died of their wounds.

As soon as I could have arrangements made to accommodate the well, I started for the hospital to see to the wounded and provide for the burial of the dead. I soon came up with the long line of cots, each with its bloody tenant, twelve from the Alabama and three from the Kearsage, carried on the shoulders of French sailors. As I drove by some of the brave fellows recognised me, and raising themselves up, cheered for the Alabama and Capt Semmes Their brave spirits were still unconquered. The French sailors and soldiers took it up—and this is the feeling which I speak of in the beginning of my letter which this terrible loss to us has awakened in the hearts of the French people, and which, I think, will be worth to us a dozen Alabamas Nothing could exceed the kindness of the French officers. Had our men been their own they could not have shown more genuine sympathy and kindness, from the old surgeon down to the nurses; while the presence of those sweet Sisters of Charity was, in itself, a sunbeam. * * *

I must digress a little to speak particularly of these maimed and wounded men If the spirit of the crew of the Alabama was grand when she went out to the unequal contest, what can I call that of those noble fellows now? It struck even the impulsive Frenchmen with admiration. Their first inquiry was about their captain and officers, and when I was able to tell them they were all safe, their delight was unbounded. Even while enduring the pain of having their wounds dressed, they gave utterance, in exclamations, to the desire that they might soon be up and with another chance at that ship

The wounded made comfortable, came the task of managing men thus cast on shore, of keeping them in good humor with themselves, and with the country of their adoption In all this I succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectations They behaved so well on shore as not in the least to damage the romantic impression which had been made on the people by their naval duel I urged them all to keep sober, and remember they had made a name which they must not tarnish, and they came *fully up to the mark* At night they made a Confederate flag, and next morning every man was sober and ready to carry their shipmates on their shoulders to their graves, with the flag in front. I was proud to be one of the few to follow that cortege. Everywhere, as we passed, the people stood uncovered, and the utmost sympathy was shown

I paid them all off without a murmur from one; and paid their passage over to Southampton, to join the captain, officers and shipmates whom they loved, and then returned to Paris to have some arrangements made, if possible, for the four officers whom the yankees still held, and refused to leave on parole. * * *

The following is an inside view, from one of the gallant participants:

LONDON, July 7, 1864 —Will commence this from the Alabama's arrival in Cherbourg, which was on the 11th ultimo

The Alabama was to have hauled into dock for repairs; but the appearance of the Kearsage altered our plans We were one week preparing the ship for action, and I need not tell you looked forward to a desperate but successful encounter with her. But fate together with her superior numbers, guns and *chain cladding*, decided against us, and the world-renowned Alabama is now taking her final rest in the historical (if not classical) waters of the English channel. How like a wounded deer chased by the hounds, until, nature giving out turns to bay, and after a gallant fight, dies near the forest that gave it birth The papers will of course give you all the particulars of the affair, and all accounts taken from the English press you may rely upon. I have read all of them, and find them in the main correct

I will add a little, not much, for as you can imagine I have had so many questions asked about it that I am quite worn out You cannot imagine the excitement in Cherbourg the morning we steamed out. It was a lovely Sabbath day, and the bay covered with yachts and men of war; about 12 miles out lay the Kearsage, in our rear the city with its frowning fortifications. As soon as the harbor was cleared the officers and crew were assembled on the quarter deck and an address read them by the captain A pin might have been heard to drop until its conclusion, and then our timbers actually trembled with the shouts that went up from our gallant tars; then to quarters, and joke after joke went round until the two opponents are now within gunshot; at last the order is given "man the starboard battery! ready! fire!" and the Alabama opens the ball that is to terminate in her utter destruction For one hour round and round, within 300 yards, broadside after broadside is exchanged. About five minutes after the commencement of the engagement an entire broadside from the Yankee [illegible] were swept away, their blood and brains covering me from head to foot; the same thing happening at the other pivot. The answer to this was a cheer from our gallant boys, which actually drowned the roar of the guns. Again and again the pivots were manned from the other guns, and again and again swept away. Such a scene of carnage may I never see again. At last the cry is heard, the ship is sinking. The command is passed below, "All steam, keep her for the land," the answer is, "the fires are out; we cannot go ahead!" The K is now under our stern; pouring in broadsides, and raking us from stem to stern, The Alabama is now lying a helpless wreck, rapidly sinking, the men, calm and cool awaiting their fate. My escape was wonderful I am covered with slight wounds from head to foot. An 11-inch shell exploded under me, tearing up the deck; another under one of my guns, dismounting it, and a fragment taking off my cap, &c. At last the firing ceased, and I find myself unhurt; but now another destruction stares me in the face; the ship has settled entirely out of sight aft; the order has past, "All hands save yourselves."

In a moment the water is covered with human heads; still I cannot make up my mind to leave the gallant old ship At last all have left—I stand alone, my companions in the water calling out, "jump overboard, ——, the ship will take you down with her" They had scarcely spoken when down she went, I with her; in a few moments I came to the surface and struck out for a spar near. After swimming for about half an hour, was picked up by the Kearsage's boats, but seeing the English yacht Deerhound engaged in the same work, I watched my chance, and jumping overboard, swam undiscovered to the Deerhound, was taken on board, taken to Southampton, and now here I am, ready again.

Our reception is most gratifying. Last evening, I spent at Lady Franklin's, widow of Sir John, of Arctic memory; met there a large number of the nobility. To-night I dine with Lord —— Invitations come in from morning till night. I have had a private box at the opera presented to me; indeed, I am quite a lion; and would willingly part with all my honors to have the Alabama still afloat, and after the war to have steamed her into Charleston."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Sgt John P Dewar, Co I, 81st N C T, and youngest son of A H Dewar of Harnett county, was shot through the head by a sharpshooter near Petersburg, Va, and instantly killed on the 30th June, 1864. The Southern Confederacy has lost no truer or braver soldier. He was a faithful member of the Methodist Church, and while his aged parents and brothers and sisters are much grieved at the sudden death of their son and brother, yet it is a happy consolation when they think he was prepared to meet his God in peace. J. A. I.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed instantly, carrying the colors in front of his regiment, in the battle of Hanover Junction, 23d May 1864, Capt Neill C McLeod, Co K, 84th N C T, aged 28 years, 9 months and 26 days. Born in the county of Montgomery of pious and respected parents, and taught to serve his Lord, he was a faithful follower of Christ, and beloved by his parents, friends and all who knew him. He was a true and faithful soldier. He volunteered 16th of Sept 1861 and served as a non-commissioned officer until the battle of Richmond. He was then elected 2d Lieut. He served truly and faithfully as an officer and soldier, except while wounded, until the fatal ball took his precious life. But we do truly hope that our loss is his eternal gain. He was wounded in the battle of Manassas, 25th Aug 1862, and again at Gettysburg on the 2d July. About the 1st of May he was promoted to Captain of his Company which he had bravely commanded ever since May 1863 His Company has lost one of its noblest and best officers; his country one of its noblest sons, the community a noble brotaer, and the Church a noble brother and follower of Christ. Well may his country be proud of such a son, and may his name be written high on the pages of fame and honor. Long will his memory be cherished by his sorrowing friends. But they sorrow not as those who have no hope, being fully assured that their loss is his eternal gain. He died in triumph of that precious faith in which he lived.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died on the 4th June 1864, from wounds received on 2d June at Cold Harlor, Va, Sgt Murdoch D McLeod, Co H, 44th N C T, aged 28 years, 5 months and 14 days.

Thus has fallen another of Montgomery's noble sons. Well may North Carolina be proud of such a son, and his name shine high on the page of history. Never did a nobler youth fall in defence of his country. He was the third brother that has fallen in the last twelve months. His first brother, Sgt K J McLeod, fell at Gettysburg, 1st July 1863, and his next, Captain N C McLeod, fell on the 23d of May, and then he fell on the 2d June—three of the noblest brothers that ever were in the Confederate service have fallen in the short space of twelve months. Murdoch volunteered 16th of March 1862, and served through all the fights and marches which that noble regiment passed without ever being wounded until the fatal ball struck him He was the pride of his officers and comrades in camp, full of patriotism, zeal and honor, actuated by principles noble and good, and ever ready and willing to discharge his duty both in camp and on the battle-field. He leaves an affectionate father, two sisters and two brothers, and a large circle of friends to mourn their irreparable loss But we mourn not as though we had no hope, for we do truly hope that he is safe in heaven.

FOR THE OBSERVER

Died on 22d September 1863, from wounds received in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa. William Henry Clay Rogers, Co G, 26th N C T, in his 21st year. A more open hearted, generous person was seldom found; a warmer hearted patriot never lived; and a better soldier never died. He never shrank from any duty; through heat or cold, night or day he was ever ready to act in any capacity where duty called. Though he is gone he has left in the bosoms of all who knew him an undying memory, for none knew him but to admire him He has left an affectionate father and mother, kind brothers, loving sisters and numerous relatives and friends to mourn their irreparable loss. A FRIEND.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
4th Congressional District, N. C.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 18.

To the Farmers of the 4th Congressional District.

TAX PAYERS who have paid their Tax in Kind to Army Q. M's or Commissaries, or any officer Commanding a Company of Troops, etc., any bonded Agent, etc., will forward the receipts to me and I will credit their estimates for the same

J. M. McGOWAN,
Capt and Post Q. M., 4th Cong Dist. N. C.

Notice to Coopers.

I WISH to make a contract on the part of the Government, for 100 CYPRESS, JUNIPER or RED OAK BARRELS, to hold Sorghum Syrup. The barrels must be good.

Aug. 16. 59-2t

FINANCES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Gov. Bonham of South Carolina has published the following letter from the new Secretary of the Treasury in reply to a congratulatory letter from himself:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Aug. 5, 1864.

To His Excellency Governor Bonham:

DEAR SIR: Your very kind and encouraging letter of the 30th ultimo was received yesterday. If it shall prove to be my happy fortune through the Divine blessing, to contribute in any degree to the welfare of my country, I shall be more than compensated for all the labors and anxieties to which I have been appointed. Expressions of confidence and good will on the part of my fellow-citizens, such as you have been good enough to convey to me, are most grateful and encouraging. I regard the Treasury of the Confederate States as most peculiarly the Treasury of the people, and there is nothing in the power of man that would so soon restore it to a condition of ease and prosperity as the universal and generous support of our people. There is nothing in its present circumstances to inspire alarm, but on the contrary every motive for confidence. An all pervading cause of embarrassment and distress, has been the character of our legislation. However patriotically intended, it is not to be denied that the measures adopted by Congress for the reform of the currency, had the unhappy effect of inspiring the public mind with feelings of fear and distrust as to the course that would ultimately be pursued in relation to that part of the public debt that is represented by the Treasury Notes. Apprehensions of ultimate repudiation crept like an all pervading poison into the minds of [illegible] the purchasing power of the Notes.

There were many distinguished and patriotic men in Congress who earnestly believed that the great, if not the sole, evil of the currency was to be found in its redundancy alone. And reasoning from this premise, they inferred that a corresponding reduction of this large volume of the purchasing medium, would produce an immediate reduction in the price of all saleable commodities. Others entertained a different opinion, and, believing that the purchasing power and value of these notes had a critical and sensitive dependence upon the confidence and good will of those who were called upon to exchange their substance for them, insisted that a reduction of the quantity, by any measure that disturbed the confidence of the people in the good faith of the Government, would lead to universal distrust and still greater depreciation.

The majority was, unhappily, found to be of the first opinion, and it must now be universally admitted, I think, that the policy that prevailed was erroneous, and the consequences precisely such as had been predicted by those who opposed it. The immense reduction effected by the tax of 33⅓ per cent. levied upon the currency, and by the process of compulsory funding, produced very little effect upon the prices of commodities. Everybody regarded, with distrust, a new issue of notes of the same character as the last, and resting for their support as a circulating medium upon the same pledges which had ended in disappointment before

That this is the true difficulty we have to encounter, I think every candid person must allow, and I cannot refrain from indulging the hope that a new and sounder policy will govern our future legislation. The patriotism of Congress is not to be called in question, nor are we at liberty to doubt their willingness to renounce any policy that may be proven by experience to be erroneous and mischievous. Our people, at the same time, should not be silent; and in this respect the patriotic citizens of the great and suffering Commonwealth of Virginia have set a noble example.

On my arrival in Richmond I found that the Commissioners of prices had fixed the schedule rates for wheat and corn at $30 and $24 per bushel respectively, for the months of August and September. The feeling of disappointment and alarm with which I was inspired by this circumstance, you can easily imagine This painful feeling was, however, soon changed for one of renewed confidence and hope by the farmers of Virginia. Public meetings were held in the agricultural counties and resolutions adopted boldly avowing the impossibility of maintaining the public faith if the Government were forced by the people to pay such prices for supplies, and patriotically insisting upon a reduction of the standard rates, and their establishment upon a basis sufficiently low to inspire confidence in the currency. The result was that the Commissioners reassembled and reduced the schedule prices to $7½ for wheat for the month of August and $5 for September. A wiser and more patriotic course was never pursued by any people, and I would respectfully appeal to you as the Chief Magistrate of our gallant and patriotic State, to suggest and encourage similar meetings and resolutions on the part of our own people. I have an abiding confidence that a general and well established belief in the intention of Congress under no circumstances of temptation or trial to shrink from the observance of the most rigid good faith in the money dealings of the Government, will enable us to overcome all our financial difficulties. That such is their real intention I cannot doubt; but this determination should be encouraged and supported by the public declarations of our people, expressive of their own resolute will to foster the credit of the Government by the establishment of low prices, and by the patriotic support of its Treasury. Whatever differences of opinion may have existed in the past, or whatever errors may be supposed to have been committed, may now be buried in a common grave. We are making a new start in our finances, and under circumstances by no means unfavorable or discouraging.

The expenditures of the Government are of two classes—those incurred abroad, and those incurred at home. In respect of the first, there has hitherto been but little embarrassment, nor is there any reason to expect greater difficulty in the future. Our foreign supplies will probably be procured without making any addition to the public debt. The malice of our foes having raised the price of cotton to 30d. per pound in European markets, while the depreciation of our currency enables us at the same time to buy it at home at less actually than 4d. it is plainly seen that it can be no difficult task to draw from our enemies, and from the complacent spectators of this atrocious war, the means of supplying all our foreign wants. This would leave us then only our domestic debt to deal with, and when it is considered that all that is asked of our people, and all that the Government is called upon to pay for, is simply their surplus productions and their services in transportation and mechanical and other labors, who can doubt the ability of the people to bear this burthen? If they gave all that is asked without compensation, they would ask at last no more than their surplus and would be no poorer for the gift. How, then, can their condition be made worse by receiving the money and the bonds of the Government in place of receiving nothing?

I hope, my dear sir, that you will agree with me in the opinions and sentiments I have expressed, and may join with me in the effort to give a new and generous impulse to the public sentiment upon this great topic of our national affairs.

I do not think that planters and farmers should alone be called upon to decline in favor of lower prices—Manufacturers, railroad companies and every great interest of the country should contribute to this reform. Let us content ourselves with moderate prices and keep down the public debt; and not, by extorting the highest prices, swell the public burthen and disturb our own confidence in the virtue and the resources of the Government.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours, with great respect,
G. A. TRENHOLM.

CHATHAM COUNTY—OFFICIAL

GOVERNOR

Total.	Army Vote.	Cedar Grove.	Oakland.	Gulf.	Bear Creek.	Siloh's.	Lane's.	McIlhenny's.	Edwards'.	Silk Hope.	Hadley's.	Baldwin's.	Grove.	Chatham.	Pittsboro'.	Heyward.	Bonsboro.	Chatham.	Vance.	Holden.	Strong.	Ham.	Logg.
1,209	644	26	42	83	161	88	24	45	88	52	82	24	62	10	137	66	24	16	10	80	16	18	63
649	555	0	52	8	46	88	1	1	22	8	114	5	10	5	98	98	16	80	80	0	0	0	0
1,004	833	34	81	82	196	72	21	46	80	48	26	52	56	24	181	65	24	85	18	82	14	1	82
532	507	0	69	0	64	14	1	1	17	6	116	12	5	1	18	68	13	85	18	35	1	1	35
965	854	29	80	81	166	77	41	56	81	56	83	68	67	23	180	63	23	96	18	69	14	1	69
687	644	22	85	82	128	73	40	28	84	61	60	48	60	28	161	60	28	97	18	64	11	1	64
678	644	22	84	82	128	73	40	28	84	61	60	48	60	28	17	60	28	96	18	64	11	1	64
668	627	22	84	82	128	73	40	27	84	61	60	48	60	28	17	60	28	96	18	64	11	1	64
609	595	22	84	82	128	73	40	27	84	61	60	48	60	28	17	60	28	96	18	64	11	1	64
747	599	26	84	82	128	73	40	27	84	61	60	48	60	28	17	60	28	96	18	64	11	1	64
1,209	644	26	42	83	161	88	24	45	88	52	82	24	62	10	137	66	24	16	10	80	16	18	63

Total.	Army Vote.	Cedar Grove.	Oakland.	Gulf.	Bear Creek.	Siloh's.	Lane's.	McIlhenny's.	Edwards'.	Silk Hope.	Hadley's.	Baldwin's.	Grove.	Chatham.	Pittsboro'.	Heyward.	Bonsboro.	Chatham.	Vance.	Holden.	Strong.	Ham.	Logg.
649	555	0	52	8	46	88	1	1	22	8	114	5	10	5	98	98	16	80	80	0	0	0	0
1,004	833	34	81	82	196	72	21	46	80	48	26	52	56	24	181	65	24	85	18	82	14	1	82
532	507	0	69	0	64	14	1	1	17	6	116	12	5	1	18	68	13	85	18	35	1	1	35
965	854	29	80	81	166	77	41	56	81	56	83	68	67	23	180	63	23	96	18	69	14	1	69
687	644	22	85	82	128	73	40	28	84	61	60	48	60	28	161	60	28	97	18	64	11	1	64
678	644	22	84	82	128	73	40	27	84	61	60	48	60	28	17	60	28	96	18	64	11	1	64
668	627	22	84	82	128	73	40	27	84	61	60	48	60	28	17	60	28	96	18	64	11	1	64
609	595	22	84	82	128	73	40	27	84	61	60	48	60	28	17	60	28	96	18	64	11	1	64
747	599	26	84	82	128	73	40	27	84	61	60	48	60	28	17	60	28	96	18	64	11	1	64
1,209	644	26	42	83	161	88	24	45	88	52	82	24	62	10	137	66	24	16	10	80	16	18	63

SENATE

W. J. Hecht	J. Haden.	W. P. Hadley.	McDonald.	Womble.	Pickett.	Pascha.	Bray.	Williams.	Terry.
180	180	181	17	84	10	83	110	112	83
23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
181	180	181	17	84	10	83	110	112	83
23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
181	180	181	17	84	10	83	110	112	83
23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8

COMMONS

Confederate Taxes.

I WILL meet the tax payers of the upper District of Robeson County at the following times and places for the purpose of correcting some errors made in the last listing (being the same days on which the assessor of tithes will be there)

At Smith's, August 23d, 1864;
Alfordsville, August 24th;
Wishart's, August 25th;
Howellsville, August 26th;
St. Paul's, August 27th;
Lumber Bridge, August 29th;
Randalsville, August 30th

The Tax-payers of the county are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, and furnish to the assessors correct lists of the following subjects of Taxation, on hand, held and owned on the 17th Feb'y 1864, viz:

No of Acres of land employed in agriculture.
No. age and sex of slaves " " "
No. Horses, Mules and Oxen " "
No. Ploughs and other farming implements, do
All other property employed in agriculture.
—ALSO—
No of acres land and other Real Estate not employed in agriculture.
No. age and sex of slaves not employed in agriculture.
No of Horses, Mules and Asses do.
No of Cattle of the Bovine species.
No of Sheep, Goats and Hogs.
No of pounds Cotton and Wool
No " Tobacco.
No bushels Corn and Wheat, Rye, Oats, Rice and other small grain.
Value of potatoes of all kinds, peas, beans, ground peas, and all other products of the farm, garden or orchard.
Value of flour, meal, sugar, molasses, bacon, lard and other groceries, goods, wares and merchandise, spirituous liquors, wines, cider, vinegar, &c.
Value of all household and kitchen furniture, agricultural tools and implements, and all tools of mechanics and others, musical instruments, and all articles of domestic use.
No and value of wagons, carts, drays and all other vehicles on wheels.
Value of all gold and silver ware and plate, jewels, jewelry and watches.
Value of all books, maps, pictures, paintings, statuary and other works of art
All property and assets of banks, joint stock companies and corporations, whether incorporated or not.
Gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold and silver bullion.
Amount of all solvent credits, bank bills and all other paper issued as currency, (except non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury notes,) and not employed in a taxed business.
Value of all moneys held abroad, bills of exchange on foreign countries.
Value of all articles of personal or mixed property not embraced in the foregoing.

D. S. MORRISON, Assessor.
Aug. 15. 58-3w4t

Claim your Horses!

ENROLLING OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 15, 1864.

TWO HORSES were recently captured 7 miles from this place, under circumstances which lead to the belief that they were *stolen* by the Deserters in whose possession they were when captured. The criminals were traveling under false names, with forged papers, and could give no credible account of themselves. The horses bore marks of having been ridden very hard. Their assumed names and proper description are as follows:

J W Chesnut, 37 years old, hazel eyes, black hair, fair complection, 6 feet high, Alabama. Cherokee county.
Allen Owl, 34 years old, blue eyes, black hair, fair complection, 5 feet 11 inches, N. C., Orange county.

The former made his escape in Wilmington and is again at large The latter has since given his name as *Irkhart*, and admitted himself to be a deserter from the 41st Ga. Reg't, and states that the horses were gotten from Deserters. Said horses are now held subject to my orders by Q. M, Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory. Any one supposing himself the owner may address me on the matter. Whenever the real owners shall appear, the property shall be returned or the party receive value therefor

W. C. RENCHER,
59 3t] Lt. and E. O. Cumberland.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, Q. M. Office,
Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1864.

Wood Wanted.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 15th day of Sept 1864, for the delivery of four hundred cords of good sound BLACK JACK WOOD, to be delivered at such time and place and in such quantities as the A. A. Q. M. at this post may require. It must conform *strictly* to the standard measurement for Cord Wood, viz: 8 x 4 x 4

Proposals to be marked Proposals for Wood for Q M. Dep't.

JOHN L HOLMES,
59tf] Capt. and A. A. Q. M.

The Enterprise Cotton Factory

is now prepared to exchange for corn or bacon the

Finest Numbers of Spun Yarn,

suitable for Spring and Summer Cloth. This Thread is of a superior quality, not surpassed by any in the Confederacy.

GEO. BRANDT.
Fayetteville, May 1 59tf

THE AMMUNITION EXPLOSION AT CITY POINT.

Fifty-eight yankees were killed and one hundred and twenty-six wounded by the ammunition explosion at City Point on the 9th instant. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, who witnessed it, says:

"Every frame-house in the town was jarred by the concussion alone to the extent of having its inside plastering knocked off, beside other damages by missiles, &c. Against the houses and other obstructions near the wharf, and even upon the hill, hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of broken, twisted and splintered muskets, and such debris, lay in drifts, like straw drifted by the wind; and all over the ground for at least a quarter of a mile from the scene of the explosion, shell, solid shot, grape, cannister, musket and minnie balls, pieces of shells, nails, screws, bolts and bolt-heads, and fragments of almost everything—wooden, iron and leaden—you can think of, are strewn and drifted like hail and chunks of ice immediately after a dreadful hail storm.

"Everywhere are seen the rents, dents, deep abrasions and scarred furrows of the iron and leaden storm. The thousandth part cannot be told.

"My first thought was that an ammunition car had exploded just ahead of the one I was on, and that it would be of little use to try to escape the storm that had gone up and would come down—that one was about as safe in one place as another; and oh! how it did rain and hail all the terrible instruments of war.

"It was not a railroad car, but the ammunition barge J. E. Kendrick, that had exploded from the careless handling of percussion shells or some other kind of ammunition, it is supposed No one alive was aboard of the boat remains to tell the tale of her destruction. The splinters that strew the river may be hers, or they may be not. The section of the twisted ribs of a keel that lie in the most frequented part of the town, on the hill, two hundred yards distant, may be hers, or they may belong to one of her disappeared consorts.

"You have read of eruptions of Vesuvius, such as buried Herculaneum and Pompeii You have seen illustrations of them in the books. This must have been such an explosion as one of these, except that, instead of lava and dust and ashes, it rained over the circle of a mile, in whole packages and by piece-meal, everything you can imagine at a military depot. Entire boxes of fixed ammunition came down among the tents in the town, a quarter of a mile distant, and scarcely a tent, or house, or boat, can be found within the circle of a mile that is not riddled by shell, solid shot, or small ammunition.

"How many were blown in atoms into the river from the Kendrick, never to be heard of, is not known. The captain of the Kendrick is safe, having been absent at the time of the explosion on another boat. The other boats entirely destroyed and sunk were the Gen. Meade and the J. C. Campbell.

"The massive pine wharf in front of where these boats lay, which was bolted down upon piles and sleepers of pine trees, is brushed aside for about a third of its length, as it it had been made of the paper I write on, while the substantial plank warehouse, with massive beams, built for at least a quarter of a century, has been crushed nearly its entire length, as if it had been a lady's band-box. The freight-train that was just ready to start when the explosion happened, is shattered in nearly every car, though not past repair; and I had the uninteresting satisfaction of seeing where my remains would probably have lain, on the heads of the whiskey barrels, if I had remained in the car I first occupied.

"The pine-board row, in which were the post-office, Adams' Express office, and a quartermaster's office, were also crushed by the concussion and the heavier forces brought against it, like a band-box, but fortunately, or rather miraculously, none of its occupants were seriously injured.

"Various theories are afloat as to cause of the explosion Some say the careless handling of ammunition; others, an old-time torpedo; some surmise a rebel spy in the matter; while others attribute the disaster to a rebel shell or shot from across the river."

Fort Gaines—Captain Douglass Vass, paymaster of the army, left Fort Gaines on Saturday night at 10 o'clock, in a row boat for Fort Morgan, and arrived in the city by the Eastern Shore last night He gives the following particulars of the condition of affairs when he left:

On Thursday a yankee monitor approached the fort on the Gulf side and opened fire. The fort had three 10-inch columbiads, and in the first shots in reply to the monitor, two of them were dismounted and disabled by the breaking of their carriages. On Friday the fleet ran by Fort Morgan. Captain Vass had a fine view of the whole scene, and the subsequent naval fight. The Tecumseh, the finest monitor in the Yankee navy, went down almost instantly, a tremendous column of water being thrown up around her—evidently the work of a torpedo. Her commander, Craven, was lost in her, for the yankee truce boat inquired if he was among our prisoners, and finding he was not, they said he went down with his ship. The same monitor which had shelled the fort from the Gulf side, now approached to within half a mile of the wharf and opened again. There was but one 10-inch gun left to fight her, and the carriage of that gun soon became unsafe.

On Wednesday night, the Yankee troops, estimated from 3,000 to 5,000, landed on the Island and gradually approached to within 400 yards of the fort. They had been confronted from the front by a line of skirmishers thrown out from the fort. The enemy had planted their batteries of light Parrott guns on a sand hill near the Gulf shore, another mid-way of the Island in front of the fort, and a third on little Dauphin Island. These, with the monitor in the water front, were enabled to bring a fire to bear upon every part of the work, and with the aid of sharpshooters, our men were not able to stand at their guns. The bomb proofs were only capable of covering 250 men out of the garrison, the rest were exposed to bombardment. Up to the time Capt. Vass left, the commander, Col. Anderson, had said nothing about capitulation; but he saw signs of demoralization in the garrison. Some of the officers expressed decided opinions in favor of surrender, they thought the place would be taken and there would be a frightful waste of life to no purpose. The men saw little or no hope of relief since the Tennessee was lost, and they much exhausted by skirmishing all day and working in the fort at night.

Capt. Vass states that up to the time he left, Col. Anderson behaved with great resolution and spirit, gallantly exposing himself and urging his line of skirmishers to maintain its ground. It was the night after Capt. V. left that Gen. Page passed over to Fort Gaines.

Capt.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 22, 1864.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN VIRGINIA.—Very active operations appear to have been resumed near both Petersburg and Richmond, but the derangement of the mails and telegraph deprives us of the particulars. We give such meagre accounts as have reached us.

THE PROSPECT OF ABUNDANCE OF CORN.—So far as the human vision can penetrate, there seems to be the strongest reason to thank Providence for averting the danger of want of the necessary food of life, for which, to a very considerable extent, portions of the Confederacy have been suffering for several months past. The appearances around us, and the accounts from various parts of our own and the more Southern States, almost all speak of the most bountiful crop we have had for years. This coming event has indeed cast its shadow before, for corn, which had been as high here as $40 to $45 per bushel, has gradually fallen in price to $14 in this market, and it will doubtless go still lower, even before the new crop is matured. This shows that there has been plenty of corn in the State, but people who held it have been afraid to sell, lest, if there should be another short crop, their own families might come to want. All apprehensions of that kind being happily dissipated, the surplus of the last crop is now freely thrown upon the market at a more moderate price. We learn also that farmers are already feeding their stock on the green growing crop, seeing that it is so luxuriant. And we may look for a far better and more abundant supply of meats this coming Fall and Winter. We have war indeed—and a dreadful, inhuman war—but let us be thankful that it is on our part a righteous and a successful war, and that we are spared the two other great scourges of the human family—Pestilence and Famine.

THE NEW ISSUE.—The late head of the Confederate Treasury, Mr. Memminger, was certainly remiss in not providing the new issue for the redemption of the old. It is more than six months since the law was passed taxing the old issue one-third after the 1st of April and pronouncing it worthless after the first of January next, requiring its redemption in the mean time. But what chance have the people had to get them redeemed? In the whole State of North Carolina we doubt if two millions of dollars of the new issue have been placed for exchange for the old. In this town we have heard of only $100,000, received a week ago by a Depositary, which served only two days, and would not have served two hours if the fact of its reception had become generally known. We hope the new Secretary will bestir himself. Only a little more than four months remain during which the holders of millions of dollars of old notes, scattered all over the land, in the hands of rich and poor, white and black, can get rid of them without a clear loss of the whole.

GOVERNMENT WAGES.—We are glad to see in the Richmond Enquirer a General Order from the Inspector General's Department fixing a new scale of wages of government employees, as agreed upon by a Board charged with that duty. The effect of it will be, as we learn, taking into view the allowance of rations, clothing and quarters, to add about 50 per cent to the wages of mechanics. It takes effect from the 1st inst. The prices are fixed for Richmond, and will be varied at the different arsenals and work-shops according to the higher or lower prices of living as compared with Richmond. As the wages at this place have heretofore been identical with those at Richmond, it is supposed they will continue to be so, and will therefore be here as published in the General Order.

That wages in many cases have not been adequate to the wants or merits of workmen, is well known. They have generally borne the deprivation with the same cheerful and manly spirit that has distinguished the soldiers in the field. These have had far more to endure than the mechanic, for their pay has likewise been inadequate, whilst their lives have been exposed and their families often obliged to resort to public funds for help. The times require sacrifices from all, and it is wise and patriotic to bear them with cheerfulness and fortitude.

As to the arsenal at this place, we have had occasion to know that no one could be more solicitous for the well being of the hundreds of employees than the Commandant, who has endeavored both officially and individually to aid them—officially by procuring an advance of their wages to an equality with those at Richmond; and individually by having provisions brought here and sold to them at far less than current prices; as well as in other ways. The pay and emoluments of a number of them are more than his own, so that he has as much reason to complain as they.

THE MAILS.—We labor under some disadvantages, necessarily, in publishing the Observer in the Southern part of the State, seeing that intelligence from the great centre of news—Richmond—must pass through a large part of the State before it can reach us. We have therefore never looked for much circulation in those parts of the State North, Northwest and Northeast of Fayetteville. The events of the last twelve months have, however, made those parts the seats of our most extensive circulation. We do our best to give our readers there something to make the Observer acceptable to them, even though it cannot always carry them the very latest news. But they can imagine our mortification on learning that from some cause or other the Observer is not allowed a fair chance in the race even when it starts even—that at Chapel Hill, for instance, its Editorials are frequently first read in the Raleigh papers. It gets to Raleigh on Tuesday and Friday mornings, and no doubt leaves there in the mails of those days or nights, along with the Raleigh papers which have had ample time to copy from it. Yet they get to Chapel Hill on Wednesday and Saturday mornings and the Observer only on Thursday and Monday. So also of various other Post offices on cross routes in Orange, Chatham, &c. A delay of a day is a delay of more than a week to some of these offices. What is the cause of this delay? We fear that the traveling mail agents fail to do their duty; that they do not put out the mails at Morrisville, Durham's, &c., but carry them up the road to be brought back at some future time, one or more days behind time. Are we right in this conjecture? And if so, is there any remedy? If wrong, what and where is the cause of the delay?

HARNETT SUPERIOR COURT.—Nearly the whole Term of this Court, last week—Judge Gilliam presiding—was devoted to the trial of Silas Moore and Alex'r Pharis, for the murder of D. J. Colvin, whilst in the performance of his duty in endeavoring to arrest them as deserters. The case was taken up on Tuesday morning, and submitted to the Jury about noon on Thursday, but the Jury had not agreed up to yesterday morning. The State was represented by Solicitor Buxton and Wm. McL. McKay, Esq. The prisoners were defended by Wm. B. Wright, Wm. H. Haigh and M. J. McDuffie, Esqrs.

THE BLACK FLAG.—Two new cases are now pending in which the proposed action of the yankees will call for retaliation, swift and sure. Col. McDonald, of Virginia, a regular officer in the Confederate service, has been captured and put in irons with a view to his execution as a bushwhacker. And Wm. B. McGill, of the 1st Maryland Confederate cavalry, has been captured and, instead of being held as a prisoner of war, thrown into jail on a charge of being engaged with McCausland's command in burning Chambersburg. This is an outrageous proceeding. McGill obeyed orders, and is no more liable individually for the burning of Chambersburg than we are. We have one consolation, however. If the yankees should execute him for that act, then every yankee officer and soldier who has committed a similar act in burning any of the score of towns and thousands of private houses, will be equally liable to execution, and our authorities might as well begin at once and hang all the forty thousand prisoners we hold, officers and men, for we doubt if there is a single one of them who has not been engaged, directly or indirectly, in some incendiary act in the Confederacy. For the present, our government has put in irons the yankee Col. Crook as a hostage for Col. McDonald, and a yankee private as a hostage for McGill. This is right. And we hope to see every violation of the laws of war and the rights of our soldiers promptly met by retaliation.

NEGROES AT THE NORTH.—There have heretofore been bloody riots in the Northern cities growing out of the antagonism of white and negro labor; but these are nothing to what will occur after the war ends and the hundreds of thousands of yankee soldiers get back home, looking for work and finding the despised negroes at every turn ready to underwork them. Then will come popular outbreaks, in which the negroes will be slaughtered and their wretched cabins and furniture and clothing will be made bonfires of. The deluded creatures will then, if not sooner, wish themselves back on "the old plantation." In the late New York Democratic papers there is a very long address to the working men, in which it is remarked that "free negroes are overrunning the North as paupers for white working men to support, or as low-priced laborers, crowding white men out of the market." If this is so now, what will it be when the army of white and black laborers go back together?

SNUBBED.—Lincoln's late Proclamation appointing a day of Fasting and Prayer was seized upon by Mayor Gunther of New York to give Lincoln himself a dig under the fifth rib. He issued a Proclamation advising the people of the city to observe the day by praying "that the hearts of rulers may be turned to the sacred ways of *peace!*" The Mayor belongs to the "peace democratic party," and has an eye to the Chicago Convention. The Mayor also rasps those of the clergy who have been the most furious men of blood, saying, "especially those ministers who have inculcated the doctrines of war and blood so much at variance with the teachings of their Divine Master."

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.—A friend calls our attention to an incident recorded in Lord Mahon's History of England, vol. 6, p. 150, which is *apropos* to Lincoln's late "To all whom it may concern" reply to the Peace Commissioners at Niagara Falls. Lord Mahon says:

"At this period indeed, [1777] Lord Stormont was disposed to hold high and peremptory language both to the French Court and to the American Commissioners. When the latter wrote to him suggesting an exchange of the seamen captured by the cruisers on both sides, they only drew from his Lordship the following laconic reply. "The King's Ambassador receives no application from rebels, unless they come to implore his Majesty's mercy." This note was sent back to him by Franklin and Deane. 'In answer to a letter,' they said, 'which concerns some of the most material interests of humanity, we received the enclosed indecent paper, which we return for your Lordship's more mature consideration.''

A MISTAKE.—It is now two weeks since the yankee Generals Sherman and Thomas united in sending a dispatch to Washington, signed by both of them, assuring Lincoln that "Atlanta will certainly fall this week." That week and another have passed, and Atlanta has not yet fallen, and shows no signs of falling. They ought to have withheld that dispatch till the week of the Chicago Convention. But perhaps Lincoln can manage to get up a story for that week that will answer as well.

THE YANKEE ELECTORAL VOTE.—Including Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, the yankees have 24 States to vote at the Presidential election, giving 226 votes. But Lincoln will doubtless attempt to smuggle in the votes of Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee and West Virginia, with Colorado, Nebraska and Nevada, new States, giving 36 more, and making in all 262 votes. Possibly to these may be added 5 Districts in Virginia, now within the yankee lines.

PROBABLE "CHANGE OF BASE."—"Mark the prediction"—to use a favorite expression of the Raleigh Standard—that before another election is held in North Carolina the Standard will be the most ultra "Destructive" paper in the State. There are signs of such an intended change in every issue of the Standard since the election. The Standard may deny such an intention just as it denied last Fall an intention to oppose Gov. Vance. But the signs now as then seem to us unmistakeable.

AN APPEAL BY GEN. LEE.—The following appeal to absentees from the Army of Northern Virginia has been published by Gen. Lee:

HEADQUARTERS, A. N. V., Aug. 10, 1864.

General Orders, No. 54.

All persons connected with this army who are absent without proper authority, are enjoined to return to their respective commands without delay.

This order is intended to embrace those who have remained absent beyond the time limited for their return, or after the cause of their absence has ceased. All such persons are admonished that every day they remain away from their posts, adds to the dangers and labors of their comrades, while it increases their own responsibility to the laws they are violating.

The Commanding General deems it only necessary to remind those who have erred through thoughtlessness or negligence, of the shame and disgrace they will bring upon themselves and their families, if they shrink from the manful discharge of duty, in the hour of their country's need, and leave their homes to be defended, and their independence to be secured, by the unaided courage of others.

To those whose absence has been prolonged until they have incurred the guilt of desertion, he can only say, that a prompt and voluntary return to duty alone can palliate their offence, and entitle them to expect any clemency.

If arrested and brought back, justice to the faithful and true, as well as the interests and safety of the country, requires that they shall suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

R. E. LEE, General.

NORTH CAROLINIANS AT FORT DELAWARE.—A returned Confederate Surgeon furnishes a list of prisoners in one division of the Fort. From North Carolina: Lieuts. G. P. Higley, 30th; J. C. Hines, 5th cavalry; J. T. Bullock, 23d; A. M. Wilhelm, 20th, sick with small pox; Frank McIntosh, N. Townsend, A. Rowland, J. O. Frink, D. S. Bullard, J. Q. Elkins, G. W. Corbett, 18th; E. Hurley, 28th; M. McLeod; 26th; Capt. T. C. Lewis, and F. M. Wooten 18th; W. G. McRae and J. G. Knox, 7th; A. T. Cole, 23d; Corp. E. S. Hart, 23d.

There are 1400 Confederate officers in Fort Delaware. Another list has the following North Carolinians: Brig. Gen. R. B. Vance and L. H. Smith of his staff; Col. G. N. Folk, 6th cavalry; Maj. T. P. Branch, Ransom's staff; Maj. J. B. McDonald, 51st; Lieut. J. R. Chambers, 60th.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The following list of members elect to the General Assembly, for 1864-65 we believe to be correct. It is complete with the exception of the two Commoners to which Currituck and Tyrrell are entitled. We have heard nothing from either of these counties and think it probable that in neither was an election held.

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimons—W H Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsey.
Gates and Chowan—M L Eure.
Hyde and Tyrrell—Edward L Mann.
Northampton—J B Odom.
Hertford—James M Wynne.
Bertie—John Pool.
Martin and Washington—J R Stubbs.
Halifax—Mason L Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—J H Powell.
Pitt—Dr E J Blount.
Beaufort—E J Warren.
Craven—N A Whitford.
Carteret and Jones—Dr M F Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight.
N Hanover—Eli W Hall.
Duplin—W R Ward
Onslow—Isaac N Sanders.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—John W Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright.
Sampson—William Kirby.
Wayne—Benj Aycock.
Johnston—T D Snead.
Wake—W D Jones.
Nash—A J Taylor.
Franklin—W Harris.
Warren—Dr T J Pitchford.
Granville—R W Lassiter.
Person—C S Winstead.
Orange—John Berry.
Alamance and Randolph—Hon Giles Mebane.
Chatham—E H Straughn.
Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leitch.
Anson and Union—Col W C Smith.
Guilford—Robt P Dick.
Caswell—William Long.
Rockingham—D W Courts.
Mecklenburg—W M Grier.
Cabarrus and Stanly—Dr J E McEachern.
Rowan and Davie—W B March.
Davidson—Henderson Adams.
Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c—J Horton.
Iredell, Wilkes, &c—A M Bogle.
Burke, McDowell, &c—S F Patterson.
Lincoln, Gaston, &c—M L McCorkle.
Rutherford, Polk, &c—Dr W J T Miller.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c—M Patton.
Macon, Haywood, &c—S C Bryson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—R Y McAden, C F Faucett.
Alexander—J M Carson.
Anson—A J Dargan, E R Liles.
Ashe—Mr McMillan.
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, D M Carter.
Bertie—P T Henry, Jas Bond.
Bladen—J W Russ.
Brunswick—D L Russell, Jr.
Burke—J J Erwin.
Buncombe—J M Gudger.
Cabarrus—W S Harris.
Caldwell—J M Isbell.
Camden—W A Duke.
Carteret—Stephen D Pool.
Caswell—Montford McGehee, S S Harrison.
Catawba—W P Reinhardt.
Chatham—Jas H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, A D McLean, Dr John McCormick.
Cherokee—G W Hays.
Chowan—L C Benbury.
Cleveland—D Beam, J W Gidney.
Columbus—Forney George.
Craven—Wm Lane, T H Gaskins.
Currituck—
Davie—R F Johnston.
Duplin—Zach Smith, R B Houston.
Davidson—C F Lowe, Lewis Hanes.
Edgecombe—David Cobb, L D Farmer.
Franklin—W K Davis.
Forsyth—W H Wheeler, W B Stipe.
Gaston—W T Shipp.
Gates—Richard Bond.
Guilford—D F Caldwell, A Clapp, A S Holton.
Granville—P P Peace, Eugene Grissom, J S Amis.
Greene—H H Best.
Halifax—Dr H Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Dr S L Love.
Henderson—M M Patton.
Hertford—J B Vann.
Hyde—Mr Gibbs.
Iredell—T A Allison, L Q Sharpe.
Jackson—W A Enloe.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—F G Simmons.
Lenoir—Allen W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner.
Macon—Dr J M Lyle.
Madison—W H Brown.
Martin—S W Oulterbridge.
McDowell—W F Craige.
Mecklenburg—J L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—E H Davis.
Moore—Elam J Harrington.
Nash—G C Lewis.
New Hanover—Hon S J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—S T Stancill, W J Rogers.
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Murrill.
Pasquotank—W E Mann.
Perquimens—J H Riddick.
Person—John W Cuningham.
Pitt—B G Albritton, C Perkins.
Randolph—Joel Asheworth, E T Blair.
Rowan—F E Shober, W H Crawford.
Richmond—B F Little.
Robeson—David Bethune, T J Morisey.
Rockingham—Mr Strong, A J Boyd.
Rutherford—J L Carson, A R Bryan.
Sampson—L A Powell, Patrick Murphy.
Stanly—R Harris.
Stokes—W H Flynt.
Surry—Mr Waugh.
Tyrrell—
Union—C Austin.
Wake—D G Fowle, G H Alford, C J Rogers.
Wayne—M K Crawford, J M Caho.
Warren—W T Allston, T J Judkins.
Washington—L C Latham.
Watauga—Wm Horton.
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancy—D M Young.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 15, 1864.

Messrs E. J. Hale & Sons:—Gentlemen: I have received from the 2d Auditor's Office, several Warrants upon the Treasury, for pay due deceased soldiers, and which have been retained in the office for the want of the proper Post Office address of the parties entitled to them. For the information of these parties please publish the list in the Observer, and let them know that they can obtain their warrants by addressing me at Wilson, N. C.:

Mary Taylor, widow of Jno. Taylor, dec'd, Co A, 46th Reg't
Sarah Helms, " of Ransom Helms, " I, 48th.
Jacob H Barnes, father of Jno W Barnes, G, 5th.
Archibald Porter, Adm'r of Wm J Porter, F, 24th.
Thos Lee, father of Wm A Lee, F, 1st.
Rosanah Sweezy, mother of J B Sweezy, D, 16th.
Sarah Ray, widow of Henry B Ray, B, 29th.
David Sutton, Adm'r of Jas Sutton, A, 16th.
Joshua L Ewell, " of Dennis Price, H, 1st.
Jno Walston, " of Rufus Walston, G, 13th.
Sam'l Stubbins, father of Jno Stubbins, G, 28th.
Jas P Russ, " of Jonah D Russ, H, 8th.
Sarah A E Ellis, widow of Theophilus Ellis, King Art'ly.
Henry Hedge, Adm'r of Geo W Hodge, A, 21st.
Louisa Brothers, Adm'x of Jas Brothers, A, 8th.

You will greatly oblige me, if you will also state, for the information of the great number of claimants of this character in N. C., that the disparity between the labors has heretofore been employed in the Department of deceased soldiers' claims, has been so great that the Auditor has been unable as yet to settle the claims from N. C., which were filed in the Office during the year 1862. Those filed in 1863 and 1864 are untouched.

I have brought the matter to the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury and requested the assignment of an additional clerical force to the office in charge of claims from our State. This addition he has promised to make at an early day.

Respectfully, yours, JNO. A. STANLY,
Agent for Deceased Soldiers' Claims for N. C.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

HIGHLY IMPORTANT REPORTS!

MOBILE, Aug. 21.—A dispatch to the Register from Senatobia, 21st, states that the Confederates attacked Memphis at 7 this morning. Heavy firing heard for three hours. It is supposed the city has been captured, as the Federal force is reported small and not expecting attack.

The Federals occupied Oxford to-day.

The operator at Jackson reports a great riot in New Orleans, arising from Gen. Canby's attempt to enforce the draft. 400 citizens killed. Negro troops called on to suppress the riot, which still progresses.

All quiet in Mobile.

From Petersburg.—PETERSBURG, August 18.—About 2 A. M. our artillery along the whole line opened on the enemy, who replied feebly. Firing lasted 1½ hours. No casualties on our side.

The enemy engaged our cavalry about 9 A. M., 4 miles S. W. of Town, driving them in some 4 miles, when our infantry came into action at 2 P. M., and drove the enemy back ½ of a mile. Night ended the engagement with the enemy holding the Weldon Road at a point about 3 miles below the city. The Yankee loss to-day is not known. Ours is not heavy. 200 prisoners were taken. A force of Yankee cavalry is thought to be off for a raid on the South Side Road.

[The Yankees engaged were under Gen. Warren and were 3 brigades of the 5th corps aided by artillery and cavalry. The Confederates were Walker's Va. and Davis' Miss. brigades. 158 prisoners, including 8 officers, had reached Petersburg. They say their object was, besides breaking the road, to draw off troops from our front and attack our works.]

PETERSBURG, August 20.—Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill commanded our forces in the fight yesterday evening. [There would here seem to be a missing dispatch of the 19th, as this is the first reference to such a fight.] The yankee Gen'l Warren was strengthened by the 9th corps. The enemy were driven about ½ of a mile in front and about 2 miles on the flank. 2200 prisoners, including 90 officers, were captured. Night ended the fight, which was a very considerable affair. It has not been resumed thus far to-day.

Our losses are not very heavy. Gen. Clingman was wounded, and Major Lawson of Va. killed. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is not ascertained. Prisoners report that the yankee Gen. Crawford was killed.

The enemy still hold possession of the Weldon road.

There was the usual artillery duel in front of the city this morning. No casualties reported.

From the Peninsula.—RICHMOND, August 18.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock this evening a heavy cannonade was heard in the direction of Tuesday's battle-field, at a distance, apparently, of 10 miles from the city.

A Handsome Affair in Florida.—CHARLESTON, August 20.—Gen. Jones received late last night an official dispatch from Gen. Jackson, dated Lake City, Aug. 19, which says that Capt. Dickinson's company engaged the enemy's cavalry at Gainesville on the 18th and completely routed them, capturing 150 prisoners, 1 piece of artillery, and 500 stolen negroes. Among the prisoners are a Captain, 2 Lieutenants and a Surgeon. The whole force would have been captured but Capt. Dickinson's horses were exhausted. The enemy were scattered and pursued 14 miles. Col. McCormack, with some additional force, is in pursuit.

From the United States.—RICHMOND, Aug. 18.—The leading editorial of the New York Herald of the 16th says it is satisfied that in casting about for those great under-currents of public opinion which always indicate the drift of politics, it was never nearer the mark than in its advice of a special commission from Washington to Richmond in behalf of an armistice and a Convention of all the States to consider the means of arriving at peace. It calls upon the merchant princes, manufacturers, financiers, tradesmen, workingmen, men of all professions and pursuits, regardless of party and party leaders, to proceed at once to the work of bringing together a grand, independent, citizens' meeting in Union Square, for the express purpose of appointing a committee of 500 representative citizens to wait upon Lincoln in behalf of an embassy to Richmond with liberal overtures for an armistice and a Convention of all the States to see if this dreadful war cannot be ended by a satisfactory treaty of peace.

In its situation article the Herald says that Butler is cutting a canal of half a mile across Dutch Gap, which will save 9 miles and avoid the obstructions in the James. The rebels keep a heavy fire on the working parties, but work goes bravely on. Dispatches from Sherman say that by a flank movement to west of Atlanta he has cut off rebel communication with Montgomery and West Point. His right now rests at Eastport. Brig. Gen. Averill has been made Major General for his fight with Johnson at Moorfields.

From Kentucky.—MOBILE, August 19.—Memphis papers of the 13th and the Chicago Times of the 12th have been received at Senatobia. They state that the rebels are increasing in Kentucky. Over 1000 persons, mostly women and children, were recently banished from the State by Gen. Burbridge. It is reported that 2500 Confederates, under Adam Johnson, are in Union and adjoining counties, preparing to attack Mount Vernon. Burbridge says that Kentucky is disloyal, and ready for an outbreak at any moment. The Chicago Times congratulates its readers that one week had passed without any serious disaster having happened to the Federal armies.

From the North Side of the James.—We have but few particulars of the fight on Tuesday, below Richmond. The enemy were driven back at all parts of our lines, and in the afternoon, advancing again on the Charles City road, were met and driven beyond White Oak Swamp. The loss of the enemy was very severe. Sexen hundred negroes are reported killed, besides a large number of white yankees.

The enemy evidently expected by means of overwhelming numbers to flank our left and cause our troops to fall back from the advanced works, but in this he most signally failed.

About six hundred prisoners have been brought in since the fight on Tuesday.

A correspondent from the front states that at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 2d and 10th yankee corps charged our lines, near Fussel's Mills, and broke through a part of our lines. The enemy poured through this gap in large numbers, but were promptly met by our troops, who charged them, recaptured the works, killed and wounded a great many, and captured some six hundred prisoners, colors, small arms, &c. Nothing but skirmishing on Wednesday.

Prisoners report that Gen. Ferrero, who commanded the negro troops, was killed.

Gen. Chamblise is believed to be dead.

Rich. Sentinel, 18th.

The Valley.—The last report from the Valley is to the effect that the enemy were falling back, and Gen. Early was pressing after them.

Richmond Sentinel, 18th.

MARRIED,

At Oak Grove, Bladen county, 18th inst., by Rev. N. McDonald, Capt. O. H. BLOCKER to Miss SUE M. ROBESON, daughter of the late Capt. Jas. Robeson.

Ready-Made Suit at Auction.

ON Thursday next 26th inst. will be sold at Auction,
1 Handsome Black Frock Coat;
1 pair do. Drab Pants
JOHN H COOK, Auct'r.
Aug 18 1t

Money Found,

WHICH the owner can have by calling on Henry Brambart, Esq, and describing the same, and paying for this advertisement. P. TAYLOR.
Aug. 20 1t
Presbyterian 1t.

Attention! Reserve.

THE SENIOR RESERVE of Richmond and Robeson will assemble at Shoe Heel Depot, every Saturday at 12 o'clock, for drill and instruction.
By order of Capt. H. McLean.
ENOCH MORRIS, Orderly.
Aug. 18. 1t

Official vote of Robeson County:

	Vance.	Holden.
County vote,	739	47
Army vote,	370	84
	1109	131

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs Editors: Please state that Capt W J Tolar [of Bladen,] Co B, 10th S C Vols, was severely wounded on the 21st July, at Atlanta, Ga, the ball entered below the right eye and lodged in the back of the head. He is bearing his wound cheerfully and is doing well. This is the 21st battle that he has been in and has never received a scratch before.

DIED,

At the residence of E. F. Moore Esq., in this vicinity, on the 20th inst., Maj. JOHN T. GILMORE, aged about 68 years.

In 1828, Maj. G. represented the county of Bladen, in the House of Commons of the Legislature of this State, and was a Senator from the Counties of Cumberland and Harnett at the Session of 1858-59. He was a man of decided talent, of affable manners, and possessed kind and social feelings.—Com.

In this town, on the 8th inst., JOHNNY B. V. CASHWELL, youngest son of J. B and Florence Cashwell, aged 1 year and 5 days.

In this town, 20th inst., SUSAN, infant daughter of Rob't and Susan Mitchell, aged 1 month and 18 days. A bud too fair to bloom on earth has been taken by God to decorate the courts of Heaven, and to ever live in the presence of Him who has said, "Suffer little children to come unto me."—Com.

In Bladen county, Tuesday, 16th inst., of typhoid fever, LUCY, wife of Dr. Jas. S. Robinson, aged 21 years. How sad that one so young, so pure and so lovely should thus be cut off in the morning of her days! Possessed of an amiable and affectionate disposition and always of buoyant and cheerful spirits, it was natural that she should be the charm of her family circle. Above all, she was a meek and humble christian, a sincere follower of Him who said: "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God."

Mortally wounded near Petersburg, Va., Monday night, June 20th, and died July 6, GEORGE A. WADSWORTH, Co C, 35th N C T, aged 23 years, 10 months and 6 days.

Mrs. NANCY TAYLOR EVANS, consort of Orin S. Evans, dec'd, died at her residence in Chatham county, Sunday evening, Aug. 7th, 1864. For some the above announcement would perhaps do, but one who has filled so nobly all the requisitions that have been made upon her in life, I deem it but proper to add something. It may stimulate others living to emulate her many, yes, many virtues, now that she has gone from among us forever. For years she has been the heir of affliction and disease and would long since have been in her grave had it not been for the kind nursing she has received from her family, but more especially an elder daughter, who has been her constant attendant for a great length of time. She was the idol of her family who watched over her in all her sickness. Her neighbors vied with each other in making her latter days on earth as happy as possible. Some two years since her only boy, the child of her heart, was brought to her from the battle-field near Richmond. On the 4th of April last, the partner of all her pleasures on earth was taken from her. All this together was too much for her shattered constitution, and on the day above named she obeyed the summons of her God to come up higher. When she became aware that her spirit was about to take its flight, she called her children around her, embraced them, and asked them to meet her in heaven, then sent the same request to an absent sick daughter, and lastly called for a faithful servant telling her to meet her above.

Meet me above, she calmly spoke,
My children, heed my word,
Leave off thy sins, give God thy heart,
And learn to trust the Lord.

This earth affords but fleeting joy,
And why should you pursue;
Yes, dross and filth and all alloy,
In heaven all things are pure.

Meet me, thy mother, in that day,
When never more we'll part,
To be with Jesus, there to stay,
Give God, give God thy heart.

The writer had the pleasure of her acquaintance for several years and can in truth say he never saw a better woman. No one has ever been heard to say one word against her. To her family her loss is great. The poor of her neighborhood has lost a benefactor. Her servants a kind and indulgent mistress, and society an ornament. But she too-day is singing around her Father's throne, for her lamp was brightly burning when the summons was issued. T. B. L.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, in the Hospital in Richmond, Va., on the 29th of July, Private Archibald McKee Co. D, 3d Reg't N. C. cavalry, eldest son of John and Catharine A. McRae of Harnett County, N. C., of a wound received in the head in battle on the 21st of June in the vicinity of Richmond. He was 28 years of age, and had been a faithful soldier for nearly three years. He was very much loved by his comrades in arms, and his loss will be much regretted by them. We can safely say that North Carolina has lost one of her best and bravest defenders. He leaves a father and mother, four sisters, seven brothers, a large number of relatives, and many friends to mourn his loss. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for about three years, and we hope and have every reason to believe that his spirit has winged its flight above and joined that heavenly host to be forever surrounding the throne of God and to be forever with Jesus whom he loved. Though he is now gone he left his works behind him to praise his name; he was just in the bloom of manhood but the heavenly Father saw fit in his great and infinite wisdom which passeth all understanding to call our beloved one from us and therefore we bow in humble submission to the will of Almighty God in whom we live more and have our being, though we most deeply mourn the loss of one whom we loved so well, and we would say in the language of the Psalmist, the Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away, and blessed be the name of the Lord.

A BROTHER.

Presbyterian and Intelligencer will please copy.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Aug. 22.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon $4. Pork 2 50. Lard $4.
Beef 1 00 to 1 50 per pound, retail.
Beeswax 3 00. Butter 5 00 to 6 00.
Cotton 1 50 to 1 75. Coffee 12 50 to 15 00.
Cotton Yarn—20 00 to 40 00 per bunch.
Chickens, retail $5. Dried Fruit 1 00 to 1 80 per lb.
Eggs 1 00 per dozen.
Flour—Superfine 6 00 to 8 00 per lb
Flour—Super, $150, Family, $160.
Hides 8 00 to 10 00 per on.
Lumber 10 00. Hay 8 00. Stocks 6 50.
Green Apples 4 00 to 5 00 per bushel.
Meal—Corn $15 00 to $18 00. Wheat $25 00 to $30. Oats $10. Peas 15 00.
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 5 00 to 6 00.
Iron—Swedes 3 00 to 3 50.
Leather—Upper 17 00, Sole 15 00.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $15 00. Apple and Peach Brandy $40 00 to $45 00.
Molasses, country made, 30 00 to 35 00.
Nails 00 to cask.
Sugar 3 00 per lbs; retail 9 00 to 10 00.
Soap—Family Bar 2 00 per lb., Toilet 3 00.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings, 1 40 to 3 00.
Salt 35 00 to 37 50 per bushel.
Tallow 3 00 to 3 50. Wool $5 to $6.

Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

NOTICE.

THE Assessors of the Tax in Kind for Harnett county will be at the following places on the following days, for the purpose of listing the crops of Wheat, Oats, Rye and Wool products of 1864:

At Johnsonville, Thursday Aug 25, 1864;
At Barbecue, Friday, Aug 26;
At Turner's Store, Up Lit Riv Dist, Saturday, Aug 27;
At Buie's Level, Stewart's Creek Dist, Monday, Aug 29;
At Averasboro', Averasboro' Dist, Tuesday, Aug 30;
At R Turlington's, Grove Dist, Wednesday, Aug 31;
At Reuben Matthews' Mills, Neal's Creek Dist, Thursday, Sept 1;
At John Spence's, Hector's Creek Dist, Friday, Sept 2;
At Mrs Arnold's, Buckhorn Dist, Saturday, Sept 3.

The Tax payers of the County of Harnett are respectfully requested to meet this notice promptly.

HUGH McLEAN, } Assessors.
JNO. L. ATKINS, }
Aug 18, 1864. 60*2tsw

For Sale.

THE subscriber will have at the Fayetteville Depot Tuesday 23d inst, 6 SACKS EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR. R. H. RUIE.
Aug. 20. 1t

$500 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward of Five Hundred Dollars, for the apprehension of Joe. Lee, a free mulatto, who is guilty of the murder of Archibald Blue of Richmond county, N. C., is in any jail so that I can get him. Said Lee committed the murder on the 8th of August inst., 1864. Said Lee is five feet 8 or 10 inches high, dark complexion and straight hair. When last seen he was on his way to Smithstown, in Robeson county, where his father came from. MARCUS BLUE.
Rockingham, N. C., Aug 16. 60-3t

CONFEDERATE TAXES.

THE Confederate Tax Assessors for Richmond county will meet the Tax Payers at the following times and places to receive their Tax Lists for the year 1864:

At Steele's, 29th and 30th August;
At Mineral Springs, 31st Aug., and 1st Sept;
At Rockingham, 2d and 3d Sept;
At Laurel Hill, 5th and 6th Sept;
At Stewartsville, 7th and 8th Sept;
At Williamson's, 9th and 10th Sept.

To enable the Assessors to go through with the Assessments within the time allowed to each Precinct, Tax Payers must come prepared with complete lists of every article of property held and owned by them on 17th Feb'y 1864, specifying what is and what is not engaged in Agricultural pursuits, with the value thereof in 1860, (except where lands, negroes, cotton or tobacco have been purchased since 1st Jan'y 1862 the the prices actually paid therefor to be stated.)

Among the subjects to be listed the following may be enumerated: Lands, slaves, horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, corn, bacon, flour, lard and other agricultural products, (except what may be necessary for the support of the white family and home consumption for the year 1864, provided these products are in the hands of the producer and have paid the tax in kind.) All articles of personalty, household and kitchen furniture, wagons, ploughs and all agricultural and mechanical tools and implements, books, maps, musical instruments, and other works of art, buggies carriages and sulkies, clocks and watches, gold and silver plate, gold and silver coin and bullion, amount of all solvent credits, bank bills and other paper issued as currency, (except non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury Notes,) and not employed in a taxed business, moneys held abroad, bills of exchange, and every description of property, whether real, personal or mixed.

Returns must be promptly rendered of all sales for taxes and of gross quarterly sales up to 1st July 1864; as well as of all profits made from sales of property of every kind, purchased since 1st Jan'y 1863, and sold between 17th Feb'y 1864 and 1st July 1864.

The assessors of the Tax in Kind will accompany the enrolling officer for the purpose of assessing the wheat, oats, rye and other crops which have been gathered.

JOHN C. ENNETT,
JOHN W. LEAK
Assessors.
Aug. 18 6t Sept

Tax in Kind—Richmond County.

THE Farmers residing in the following Districts of Richmond county, are notified to meet me at the following times and places for the purpose of listing their crops of Wheat, Oats, Rye and Hay, and Wool, the product of this year's crop, to-wit:

Wolf Pit, on
Laurel Hill, on 5th and 6th Sept;
Stewartsville, on 7th and 8th Sept;
Williamson's, on 9th and 10th Sept.

Prompt attendance required.

PETER McRAE,
Assessor for lower end of Richmond county.
Aug. 12 60 4tpd

To The Payers of Robeson County N. C.

YOU will be allowed until the 1st of Sept to bring in and produce due from the crops of 1863, provided you bring it to Lumberton. None of the crops of 1864 will be received until notice is given.

B. STANSEL, Q M. Agt. C S A.
Lumberton, Aug 19. 60 1*slaw

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE, N. C.

RALEIGH, Aug. 19, 1864.

General Orders No. 6

I. General Orders No. 3 paragraphs III., IV. and V. Headquarters Reserve N. C., current series, are hereby revoked.

II. All *Exemptions* of persons within the Reserve ages, will be granted under general instructions from the Bureau of Conscription, without reference to the Lt. Gen'l Commanding Reserve.

III. Applications for *Detail* of persons within the Reserve ages will not be received by the Local Enrolling Officers, until after the organization of the company from the county in which the applicant resides shall have been effected. They will then be carefully investigated, and acted upon in conformity with the provisions of Circulars No. 8, 8 and 29 Bureau of Conscription, current series,

THE WAR ABOUT RICHMOND.

On Thursday evening last, some of our field batteries shelled, with effect, a negro camp near Deep Bottom.

On Saturday, the enemy were discovered landing troops at Dutch Gap, when our gunboats and a battery near Howlett's opened upon them, which was replied to by the yankee monitors, and the cannonading kept up until after night. Our mortar batteries on this side of the river shelled the enemy's pontoon bridge, below the Gap, at the same time.

We have official information that the enemy were advancing upon New Market hill, about 13 miles below the city, yesterday morning; but from the fact that nothing had been heard from that quarter, at 8 o'clock last evening, it is presumed the movement was not of a serious character.

It is said that Grant is attempting to cut a canal through the bend at Dutch Gap, which is not more than three hundred yards across. The cut off, if made, would shorten the distance several miles.

Grant has contracted his lines on our right, but seems from the above to be threatening our extreme left. It may be a mere feint intended to cover another mining operation, or more likely to secure the removal of his troops undisturbed to some other point. A day or two will disclose his intention.

We have seen a letter from Maryland, written at the close of last week, confirming the statements relative to the large number of transports passing up the Potomac to Washington, loaded with troops.

Heavy columns of smoke were seen ascending in Chesterfield from an early hour in the morning yesterday until night.—*Sentinel, 15th.*

The officers and men of our James river fleet on Friday evening hailed with a hurrah the orders to weigh anchor and proceed down the river for offensive operations against Yankee land batteries, or anything else that might turn up. It was not long after the reception of the above orders before it leaked out, as such things usually do, that the object of the expedition was to shell the three Yankee brigades which had landed at Dutch Gap and commenced throwing up fortifications and planting heavy guns, if not, as rumored, digging a canal across the gap.

At one o'clock Saturday morning, the Richmond, Capt Maury, the Fredericksburg, Capt. Rodgers, (both iron-clads) and the gunboats Hampton, Lieut Murdaugh, Nansemond, Lieut. Hays, and Drewry, Lieut. Wall, left their moorings below "Chaffin's" and proceeded down the river. The iron clad Virginia, Capt. Pegram, selected by the Commodore as a part of the expedition, unfortunately grounded, and did not get off until nine o'clock. She immediately joined her comrades below, which were already briskly engaging the enemy.

Those of our vessels which preceded the Virginia, took position below the Bishop House, where they were in easy shelling distance across the flats of Dutch Gap. Just before seven o'clock they saluted the unsuspecting yankees with a volley of shell and shot. The yankee batteries at "Friend's" immediately opened, and from the first concentrated their entire fire upon the Hampton, the Drewry and the Nansemond, thus giving our invulnerable iron-clads the cold shoulder. Our batteries at Howlett's, thinking that it was a free fight, let into the yankees with a vim, and soon convinced them that the Confederates, too, have land batteries along the James. The yankee gunboats discovering that brisk work was going on above, came up and anchored off Dutch Gap, and endeavored to attract our fire, and thus relieve their brethren on shore from the uncomfortable position in which they unexpectedly found themselves placed.

The firing, as is usually the case, became hotter and hotter as the morning advanced, and Commodore Mitchell perceiving that the entire yankee fire was directed at the three gunboats—the shells bursting over and all around them, yet, strange to say, doing them no damage—wisely ordered them to leave the iron-clads and proceed to the rear. As they retired the yankees gave them a parting salute, nor did they cease until they were entirely out of range of their guns. In the afternoon, when we left the point at which we had been stationed during the morning, and proceeded to the Beaufort, below Chaffin's, we found that the Hampton had returned to the scene of operations.

At the time of our return—7 o'clock—firing was still audible at Grave-yard Bend, though not as heavy as during the forenoon. Up to that time we had driven the yankees from that portion of Dutch Gap near the river. A Lieutenant who came from Howlett's as we left, stated that we lost, at our land batteries, one killed and five wounded. A telegram to Chaffin's Bluff, received just before, estimated our loss at the same place at none killed and six wounded. In our fleet there were no casualties. It was thought from every indication that the yankees at Friend's were less fortunate—while the fact that a part of the land forces at Dutch Gap found the fire too warm for them and were forced to fall back, warrants the conclusion that they too suffered—and it is hardly unchristian to hope—severely.

From a sailor who participated in the engagement and left at 8 o'clock, after the firing had ceased, we learn that two shots through the smoke-stack of the Fredericksburg constituted the entire damage done our vessels. He informs us that we had none killed or wounded.

Heavy firing was plainly heard in the city during yesterday afternoon, and we take it for granted that Com. Mitchell has resumed the good work.
Whig, 15th.

RICHMOND, Aug. 16.—The yankees are unusually demonstrative on the New Market road below the city, to day. It is reported that they are attempting to flank our movements, which will probably lead to active operations in that quarter.

The enemy's cavalry advanced on the Charles City road this morning to White's tavern, seven miles below the city. A force of Confederate cavalry engaged them and a severe skirmish continued until this afternoon, when they drove the yankees back several miles.

A Strange Freak.—Several years ago we knew a little fellow in Crawford, Ala, who was some 24 or 25 years of age, but a perfect boy in appearance, size and weight—not weighing more than about 75 or 80 pounds. He was the most cadaverous looking individual we ever saw, and his voice was as effeminate as that of a girl of 12 years. A few days ago we were accosted on the road by a large man, weighing 180 pounds, and finding that we did not remember him, he asked us if we did not recollect little Jim ——, stating that he was that individual. He said he commenced growing again at the age of 30 years, and grew slowly for three years, at which time he entered the army and grew more the first year of the war than he had done during the whole of his life before. He is now 36 years of age, and is a stout, robust man. He has never had a sign of hair on his face until within the last few months, and now he bids fair to sport a heavy pair of whiskers in a little while. How is this strange freak of nature to be accounted for? If at the age of 36 years he has barely reached manhood's estate, we should judge that Jim would give Father Methuselah a race for old age before he becomes a very old man.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

GRANT'S VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

P. W. A. writes to the Savannah Republican from Chaffin's Bluff, on the 5th inst:—

On the 4th day of May, just three months ago yesterday. Grant crossed the Rapidan with an army of 125,000 veterans. He has since been reinforced by 50 000 additional troops, making his total force 175,000 men. On the 5th and 6th of May he fought the battle of the Wilderness, and was repulsed with heavy loss by Lee, with 70,000 Confederates. On the 8th, 10th, 12th and 18th, the battles of Spottsylvania were fought, and here again he was repulsed with a loss that can be only justly described as frightful. From the 20th to the 30th a series of skirmishes and engagements, more or less bloody, ensued, the Federals invariably getting the worst of it when they were the attacking party, as they usually were; for it was Lee's policy to act on the defensive and save his men. On the 3d of June the bloody battle of Cold Harbor took place, and resulted in the disastrous repulse of the Northern army, whose loss was, without exaggeration, ten times as heavy as that of their wary antagonist's. On the 14th Grant crossed the James river, and rushed upon Petersburg, encountering there, from the 15th to the 19th, only a handful of men under Beauregard, and though gaining some advantage in ground, by reason of his great superiority in numbers, was held in check until Lee's army, which had to march by a circuitous route, could arrive. From the 20th of June to the 30th of July he kept up an irregular artillery fire upon the town and the Confederate lines, varied by raids against the railroads and occasionally by a feeble assault. On the last named day he sprung a mine under a salient in Lee's lines, killed, wounded, and captured 1,200 men, and lost, by the confession of the enemy, fully 5,000.

During these three months, in which he has been wrestling with Lee for the Confederate capital and the great State of Virginia, his losses from all causes, including deserters, prisoners, those slain and disabled in battle, and his casualties in the Valley of the Shenandoah and Maryland, are admitted by Northern writers to have been quite 100,000 men! Over 1,000 men a day, and over 1,000 men for every mile he has advanced! If these men were placed head to foot they would make a line, allowing six feet to each man, one hundred and eleven miles in length! What a bloody path that was over which the Federal army marched! For years to come the traveller may be able to trace it by the graves and bleaching bones which mark every foot of its progress. To these frightful figures there remains to be added the large number of men whose terms of enlistment have expired, and all, or nearly all, of whom have retired permanently from the service. Lee's losses, on the contrary, including those of Beauregard around Petersburg, and those of Early in Northern Virginia and Maryland, from all causes, do not reach 30,000 men.

It may be well to add, in correction of an error which seems to prevail in Europe, that in all this furious campaign, in all this gigantic military waltz around the Confederate capital, Lee has never *retreated* one step. He has moved from the Rapidan to the Appomattox, but in doing so he has always followed or moved parallel to Grant, who, taking advantage of the topography of the theatre of operations, has thrown his army first behind one river and then another, advancing all the time upon Lee's flanks, and thus compelling him to change his position in order to protect Richmond. But at no time can it be said that he retreated, or lost a battle. He has slept upon every battle field of the campaign, and has not been driven from one foot of ground.

There does not appear to be any indication of an early movement by Grant.

Extracts from the Yankee Press.—The New York World says: "The recent disaster at Petersburg is having a most depressing effect upon the country. Indeed, no defeat of the whole war has created so much dismay." A correspondent of the same paper puts down the yankee loss on that occasion at "over eight thousand men."

From the same journal we copy the following:

The Boston Traveller gives currency to some very extraordinary statements respecting the army of the Potomac. It says that the private soldiers have given their officers quietly to understand that they must not expect them to assault impregnable earthworks hereafter; that the campaign so far has been one of useless butchery, in which no regard has been paid to the lives of the troops. This same paper hints, as did the Tribune the other day, that the reason the colored soldiers were given the post of honor at Petersburg was because the white troops were indisposed to make the assault.

The Rochester Democrat, another Republican journal, states that there is a great deal of dissatisfaction in the army, and that an unusual number of resignations of officers has been tendered, among whom are five Generals. The Boston Advertiser also alludes to rumors it has heard to the same effect. All this is calculated to add to the despondency of the country; but we sincerely hope (says the Advertiser) matters are not so bad as they are represented to be.

A Yankee Brigade Disbanded.—The "Philadelphia Brigade," originally organized by Senator Baker, of Oregon, having been greatly reduced, has been disbanded, and the remnants of its regiments attached to other brigades. Its original strength was forty-eight hundred men, the large majority of whom have been killed or maimed for life. This brigade suffered severely at "Ball's Bluff," and subsequently at Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg. It "got fits" at Cold Harbor on the 3d of June, and was effectually "used up" on the 22d of the same month near Petersburg, "when and where the brigade was surprised by the enemy and so nearly destroyed that it was deemed expedient to break it up." May a like fate speedily attend all Yankee brigades employed in the prosecution of this iniquitous war.
Richmond Whig.

NOTICE.

State of North Carolina, Richmond County.

AT spring Term, A. D 1864, of the Superior Court of Law for said county, it was ordered by said Court, that from and after said Term of said Court, Monday of each Term be assigned for the trial of the State Docket. All parties, witnesses, and defendants are notified to attend on Monday of next Term of said Court to be holden for said county, at the Court House in Rockingham on the third Monday of September next.

R. S McDONALD, Clerk.

July 7. 50*10t

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In Equity, Fall Term, 1864.

Charles McKinnon, Murdock McKinnon, and others, vs Sarah A. McKinnon, Margaret McKinnon, and others.

Petition for the Sale of Land for Partition.

IT appearing to my satisfaction, that Sarah A. McKinnon, Margaret McKinnon and John A. McKinnon, the defendants in the above petition, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, otherwise this petition will be heard ex parte as to them, and judgment pro confesso rendered against them.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk and Master in Equity, for said county, at office in Troy, July 10th, 1864.

53-18*pd] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

A NORTHERN VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The very remarkable views expressed in the following extracts from the Baltimore correspondence of the New York World, of the 24th ult., will arrest the attention of the reader:—

But, if the rebel theory of Gen Grant's position is correct, that period has now arrived. What they believe about his army is this: that it has now done all that it will be able to accomplish; that it may maintain the present position for weeks to come, but that any further offensive operations, beyond the shelling and destruction of Petersburg, is out of the question; and as no military object can be accomplished by the destruction of that place, they are prepared to see it destroyed. The position of Beauregard's army, in their works at Petersburg, they regard as absolutely impregnable, and they regard the recent contraction of Gen Grant's lines, and his abandonment to them of the Weldon Railroad as a virtual confession even of his numerical weakness. I may add that they know precisely, not only that the efficiency of Grant's army is greatly impaired by the loss of so many of the most valuable of our officers, but also that they know the very names of many of those officers, the dates when they were killed and disabled, and the actual condition of the divisions, brigades, and regiments which they commanded.

Ever since the 1st of July, therefore, the energies of Gen. Lee and Jeff Davis have been bent to the task of carrying out the main features of the original plan of the summer campaign, which I described before it had been opened. It is remarkable how accurately their calculations about it have been fulfilled up to this time. It is on record, and therefore cannot be denied, that they expected Gen Grant to do exactly what he has done at every step of his campaign, and that they were prepared for him at every point. It is on record that even in the midst of the overland campaign, they knew that he must eventually abandon it and adopt the route of Gen McClellan, and the despised and rejected plans of that general. But it was the delays that were forced upon him by the conduct of the administration which gave the rebel leaders time to frustrate even these plans. It is on record that they expected, and even desired, his operations against Petersburg, knowing well that he would be delayed there, as he has been, and that thus they would be enabled to carry out their plans in the West.

The moral results that attended the late expedition of Gen. Early into Maryland have somewhat modified the plans of the rebel leaders, but that modification has only made them the more audacious. They will no longer be contented with the defeat of Gen. Grant's army, and his forced retreat from their capital. This result they expect to bring about by a concentration of their forces at Richmond after Atlanta has been relieved. But they will not be satisfied with that. They know now, that Washington was in their power on the 11th and 12th of July. They know now, that a Confederate army can be brought without difficulty from Richmond to Maryland, and that it is in the power of such an army either to invade Pennsylvania or to threaten Washington. And this they are determined to do either this summer or early in the fall.

Hitherto, there has always been a small but influential party at the South, of whom Jeff Davis himself was the exponent and the chief, who were opposed to any movements against Washington, opposed, in a word, to offensive warfare of any kind, and advocates of a system of strict defensive warfare. *That party exists no longer.* The results of Early's expedition have destroyed all their theories. They are now as strong advocates of offensive warfare as Gen. Lee himself; and in consequence, it is understood at Richmond that in a few months, or perhaps much less time, if the plans of the rebel leaders are adhered to, the seat of war will be transferred from the South to the North; one rebel army will invade Pennsylvania, another will invade Ohio or Indiana. Washington will be again threatened; and this time by an army of 100,000 troops, bent upon its capture.

It may be said that it will require large armies to carry these plans into effect. It will require strong armies; but military success depends upon discipline and good generalship, and not upon numbers, as we have learned to our bitter cost. I suppose the readers of the World were never deluded by the oft repeated fable that the rebels long ago had conscripted every man, and that when the armies now in the field were defeated their military power would be gone. The fact is, the recruiting system of operation at the South, based upon the French recruiting system, is so perfect that it keeps the ranks of the old regiments constantly full. A French regiment always has at home a recruiting station and a recruiting officer; and the new recruits, after some preparatory drilling, are sent at stated times, monthly or quarterly, to join their regiments. It is so at the South. There are to-day thousands of young men of from 21 to 25 in the rebel army, who have thus joined their regiments during the last six months. Such a thing as a new regiment in the rebel army is a raggy. Imagine for a moment what a state of discipline must prevail in an army thus constituted, and seasoned by three years of constant service; in an army, too, where merit in an officer, and merit alone, is the road to promotion.

So far as mere numbers are concerned the rebel armies are large enough to carry into execution the above designs. They amount now to about 375,000 men—I mean effectives—perhaps rather more than that. If the above plans are attempted, 200,000 troops will be assigned to the invading forces, 50,000 will be left to defend Richmond, and the remaining 125,000 will be distributed as occasion may require.

There are those at Richmond, men in high positions and of good judgment, who go farther, and who say that the capture of Washington before next November may be regarded as almost certain. These men are among the few who enjoy any degree of intimacy with Gen. Lee, and it is possible that they derive their impressions from what they know of the views of that officer. All the rebel leaders, including Jeff Davis and Gen. Lee, are now united in the determination to conquer their independence on northern soil, and to dictate the terms of peace from Washington—those terms to be based on the recognition of the South as an independent nation—and they have come to this determination because they believe that that will be the most speedy, as well as the most effectual manner of terminating the war.

The Southern people, although they are by no means discouraged or dispirited, are *tired* of the war. They want it to be terminated, because they wish to be at liberty to cultivate their cotton, sugar, rice, and tobacco, and to manufacture their tar, turpentine and rosin in peace. The nations of Europe are suffering for the want of these commodities, which the South alone can supply cheaply. But, in order to produce them profitably, the South must have, and will have, her old established system of domestic labor.

The people of the South believe that they have amply demonstrated their ability to maintain their independence. But they will continue the war for ten years sooner than abandon what they conscientiously believe they are fighting for, namely, the right of self government, and the right of regulating their domestic institutions in their own way subject only to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, which they have adopted substantially, as their own. They ardently desire peace. But they will make no peace that does not recognise these principles. As regards reunion, the action of Mr. Lincoln towards the South—his policy of emancipation and confiscation, and of arming the slaves against their masters—has rendered that impossible, as long as he, or the Republican party, continues in power. The only terms of peace which the South would accept now are, separation and independence. In happier times, under a Democratic administration, and after long years of mutual conciliation and good offices on both sides, re-union under the old Constitution may be possible. But of all the crimes that rest upon the soul of Mr. Lincoln this is the greatest, that he has made any present or speedy restoration of the Union utterly impossible.

It is more than likely that some inkling of the real military power of the rebels, and of the above plans and views, has reached Mr. Lincoln, and may be at the bottom of his half hesitating course in regard to the next draft, and in regard to the half-way proposals for peace which he has authorized to be made. The keynote to all that he says or does, and to all that he has said or done for the last six months, is his absorbing interest in securing his re election, and of removing from his path all possible rivals. It was for this that Gen. Grant was created a Lieutenant-General. It was for this that Mr. Lincoln so urgently disclaimed all responsibility for the result of the campaign against Richmond, and so persistently fastened that responsibility upon Grant. Mr. Lincoln has plenty of that low cunning which distinguishes men of his stamp, who, by accident or the force of circumstances, have been raised to positions the duties of which they are unable to comprehend. But he is as incapable of negotiating an honorable peace as he is of conducting a successful war.

DAVID

A Chance to Invest Confederate Money.

THE undersigned will sell his STORE LOT at Allensville, Person county, N. C., containing 11 acres of Land, with a large Store House, Grocery House, Office and two Log Houses, all nearly new, nicely painted, in 60 yards of a Church, in a healthy section of country. There is a tract of land adjoining which can be bought, a good stand for a store and location for a Doctor. Any person wishing to purchase would do well to come and see, or address me at Allensville, Person county, N. C.

WM. H. ROYSTER, Agent.

June 18. 46*6pd

PRESIDENT LINCOLN DENOUNCED BY HIS PARTY.

The North is in a blaze of excitement brought forth by a Congressional manifesto issued against Mr. Lincoln by *his own party!* It appears that Senator Wade, of Ohio, and Representative Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, chairmen of the Senate and House "Committees on the Rebellious States," have prepared and presented, in their official capacity, an indictment against Lincoln. The N. Y. Herald says of the document:

"This manifesto charges Mr. Lincoln with arrogance, ignorance, usupation, knavery and a host of other deadly sins, including that of hostility to the rights of humanity and to the principles of republican government. Nothing that Vallandigham or the most venomous of the copperhead tribe of politicians have uttered in derogation of Mr. Lincoln has approched in bitterness and force the denunciations which Messrs. Wade and Davis, shining lights of the Republican party, have piled up in this manifesto.

"The ostensible motive for the address which these gentlemen have seen fit to issue "to the supporters of the government" is to show that the design which the President had in not approving and signing the bill passed by both Houses at the last session "to guarantee to certain States, whose governments have been usurped, a republican government," while he did not assume the responsibility of vetoing it, was that he might, by pursuing his own plan of readmitting rebel States on the pretended return to loyalty of one-tenth of their inhabitants, hold in his hands the control of the next Presidential election. The reasoning on this point is brief, but fraught with significance. Here it is:

The President, by preventing this bill from becoming a law, holds the electoral votes of the rebel States at the dictation of his personal ambition.

If those votes turn the balance in his favor is it to be supposed that his competitor, defeated by such means, will acquiesce?

If the rebel majority assert their supremacy in these States, and send votes which elect an enemy of the Government, will we not repel his claims?

And is not that civil war for the Presidency, inaugurated by the votes of rebel States?

The President is told, in so many words, that if he dare to carry out the scheme foreshadowed, his election *will be resisted and civil war for the Presidency inaugurated."*

The Herald treats the subject as a matter of great importance, in a double leaded editorial. In closing it gives Lincoln the following good rap:

"As a President of the United States, Mr. Lincoln must have sense enough to see and acknowledge he *has been an egregious failure.* The best thing he can now do for himself, his party and his country, is to retire from the high position to which, in an evil hour, he was exalted, and if any military ardor possesses him, join the ranks of the army. One thing must be self evident to him, and that is, that under no circumstances can he hope to be the next President of the United States. The dissatisfaction with his administration, which has long been felt by the great body of American citizens, has spread even to his own supporters, and now if he will not make a virtue of necessity, and withdraw from the Presidental contest, "the supporters of the government" will be very apt to act upon the advice given them by Messrs. Wade and Davis—to "consider the remedy for these usurpations, and having found it, fearlessly execute it." That remedy, need we say what it is? Mr. Lincoln cannot need to be told that it is the same of which the winds have been whispering for some weeks past—*the assembling of a new national convention at Buffalo,* to put in nomination for the Presidency a man in whom all the people of the United States will repose trust and confidence—some such man as Grant, McClellan, Hancock, Sherman or Hooker."

The Chicago Convention.—The Democratic Presidential Convention will meet at Chicago on the 29th inst. A New York letter writer states that, as the time for the meeting of the Convention approaches, "there are other names than those of General McClellan beginning to be whispered about as candidates. One of these is Ex-President Fillmore. This gentleman, to use a vulgar phrase, has been laying low during the war, and hence he is not obnoxious to the ultra-peace faction, while his recent efforts on behalf of the Sanitary Commission, are supposed to have given him some claim to the kindly consideration of the war wing of the Democracy. Fernando Wood, it is said, will support him; but the McClellanites insist that only their man—the young Napoleon—shall be trotted out. Some think the job might be compromised by putting Millard up for President, and Mac for Vice-President."

Town Burning.—The Yankees have made the use of the torch legitimate against them by the burning of the following towns: Germantown and Madison Court House, in Virginia; Washington, N. C., Bluffton, S. C.; Darien and St. Mary's, Ga.; Jacksonville and Tampa Bay, Fla.; Jackson, Miss; Greenville and other towns in Arkansas; Alexandria and New Iberia, La.; Hickman, Randolph, Lake Providence, Bayou Sara, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and every other town on the Mississippi river, from the mouth of the Ohio to New Orleans, except Memphis, Natchez, Vicksburg and Baton Rouge.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

Outrages in Prince George.—We have positive information that the unfortunate citizens of Prince George county, now within the yankee lines, have been visited with a treatment worse, if possible, than that which has befallen others who have been thrown under similar circumstances. They have not only been subjected to personal insults and abuses, but have had their property destroyed and provisions stolen, and have consequently been left in an almost starving condition. The yankees first strip a farm of all its poultry, hogs, cattle and every thing edible; then steal the provender, horses and negroes, and finally strip the residence of its furniture—appropriating certain articles to tent uses and stripping the more costly to the North. They make cooks and washer women of the negro women, and place the men in the ranks to fight for their freedom. We learn that numbers have thus been forced into the yankee army and now confront our troops with muskets in their hands.
Pet. Express, 15th.

Exchange of Prisoners.—We learn that there is a prospect of the exchange of prisoners of war being resumed. We hope nothing may interpose to prevent the consummation of an object which the Confederate authorities have labored to accomplish. The number of prisoners held by the two Governments is about equal, and their exchange will carry joy and happiness to thousands of homes in the Confederate States, as well as in the enemy's country.—*Ri-h'd Sentinel, 15th.*

Shelling Discontinued.—Various conjectures are indulged as to the reason why the enemy have ceased to shell Petersburg. Many think that he has removed his heavy guns. The most plausible solution of the affair is that the invaders have become ashamed of the unmanly and unmilitary proceeding.—*Petersburg Express, 13th.*

There are now 9000 Confederate prisoners in the barracks at Rock Island, Illinois, and 5,877 at Camp Douglas, Chicago. There are also 700 at Alton. Thus there is a considerable Confederate army in Illinois.

Items from Yankee Papers of the 10th.—The people of New York are dreading a Confederate raid on Buffalo, from Canada.

A dispatch, dated Fort Kearney, Aug 8th, says: "Eight hundred Indians attacked an emigrant train of nine wagons one mile East of Plumb Creek this morning, killed all the men with the train, burned the wagons, and drove off the stock. They made numerous attacks on other places, burned wagons, and whipped the Yankees sent after them.

A dispatch from Cairo, dated the 5th, says the Confederates have captured all the cavalry sent out from Helena, Arkansas, by General Buford, and a large number of negroes and their white officers; that they killed all the officers in command of the blacks and numbers of the negroes. The negro soldiers at Helena had mutinied and commenced sacking the town and breathing dire vengeance against the few white soldiers stationed in the place. At last accounts the whites were organizing for defence. The rioters had destroyed most of the town, including the elegant residence of Senator Sebastian, which was pillaged and burnt, the Senator and his family escaping to Memphis.

The London News says that vessels have just arrived at Liverpool with 15,000, bales of cotton, the proceeds of which are to go towards the sinking fund for redeeming Confederate bonds and paying the dividends of the coming April accounts, provision having already been made for the September account.

Yankee Items.—Baltimore papers of the 13th inst. have been received. They contain nothing definite from the Shenandoah Valley. It is believed Early is retiring before superior forces, who are advancing against him.

A telegram from New York reports the capture and destruction of 7 vessels, about 60 miles southeast of Sandy Hook, by a new Confederate steamer called the Tallahassee.

An arrival from New Orleans brings the report that the Confederates are in strong force outside of Algiers, and were fortifying the position with the intention of making it a base of operations.

Guerillas continue very active in Kentucky.

Stanton has not resigned, and says, having been solicited to accept of the office he will not voluntarily relinquish it.

Petitions are being circulated in Ohio and other States, requesting the postponement of the draft until an attempt can be made by negotiation to secure peace, based on the Constitution and Union.

The New York Herald thinks that the time has arrived when the Administration, on behalf of peace and re-union, may advantageously open the door to an armistice, and a convention of all the States. The Herald advises Lincoln to send three commissioners to Richmond.

The Paris Presse announces the conclusion of peace between Germany and Denmark. Terms unknown.

18th N. C. Troops.—The following are the casualties in the engagement near Deep Bottom, July 28, 1864:—

Co A—Missing: G Williams

B—Missing and supposed wounded: Corpl T W Singletary, J M Hoyle and J J Rickman

C—Wounded: Color Sergt H Hickman, flesh wound in the hand. Missing and supposed wounded: Sergt J G Faulk, A Baustic and E V Latter.

D—Missing and supposed wounded: E Britt.

E—Missing and supposed wounded: Sergt R O Lewis

F—Wounded: D McKennon, in head.

G—Missing and supposed wounded: William Spear.

H—Killed: Lieut F J Simpson. Missing and supposed wounded: Color Corpl D M Barefoot, T J Brown and J Jolley.

I—Missing: Wm Hollingsworth.

K—Wounded and missing: Sergt T F Pridgen, Wm T Robeson. Missing: J V Dunham and M McDonald.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Lt Lallister M White of Sampson county, N C, was an intelligent, cultivated young man; modest, gentle, unobtrusive. Entered the army as a private and for a long time persisted in refusing to hold offices which his comrades wished to confer upon him. At last they induced him to accept a Lieutenantcy and he was first Lieutenant at the time he was killed. He had passed through many hard fights and was killed on the bloody field of Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864. No doubt this young man, like many others who have fallen during this dreadful war, would have been largely useful if he had lived, but his sudden death reminds us of the uncertainty of our future in this world and admonishes us to prepare for the next. Lt White had not made any public profession of religion. A few days before he was killed, I approached him and told him I had been praying for him some time. With a good deal of emotion he thanked me for the interest I had felt in him and told me he was interested for his own soul. The posture in which his comrades found him three days after he fell (his hand under head,) led them to think that he may not have died instantly. The veteran soldier long accustomed to the sound of musketry and artillery may have collected his thoughts and prayed, and calmly and trustingly given up his spirit to Him who said: "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest." Among the many friends that I have lost by this cruel war, few were dearer to me than Lal White.

A. D REITS,
Charlain 30th N C T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Fell mortally wounded at Gaines' Mills, 1st June last, while gallantly charging the enemy, and died on 15th, H B Jordan, only son of Capt B J Jordan, formerly of Va, now a resident of Ala. The fatal ball entering the left shoulder and passing out at the right, making a dreadful wound. Poor Hal fills a soldier's grave. None knew him but to love him.

A FRIEND.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed in the battle near Kinston, N. C., Dec. 14th, 1862, private Ivey Cranford of Mallett's Battalion, at the age of 20 years and 7 months. Ivey leaves a wife and three little sons, besides a father, mother, brothers and sisters, to mourn his untimely death. Ivey was a good and pious man; he sought and found the pearl of great price and joined the church at the age of 18 years, and his walk ever afterwards was that of a faithful follower of Christ. A kinder husband or a more generous father never lived than he.

M E D

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 17, 1864.

Receipts for Army and Domestic Missions.

Bulah, Sampson county,	$270 83
Boykin's Chapel, do,	409 66
Gray's Creek, Cumberland,	218 00
	$898 48

The above receipts do not include the subscriptions that remain unpaid. These can be forwarded by mail. The expenses of the board are $18,000 per month. The Treasury is empty and some of our Missionaries must be discharged unless the receipts justify their continuance. Will this be allowed? How sad the reflection that such a thing is even possible? It is impossible for me to visit every church. I had rather preach to the soldiers than collect money, but unless our board is relieved I see no chance of doing so soon. I leave to-day for the Army of Virginia. May I not hope on my return to find many letters containing donations to one of the noblest works that ever demanded the support of a christian and patriotic people. J. B HARDWICK,
Agent Army and Domestic Missions.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SANDY CREEK, Randolph, Aug. 12

Last evening when the sun was about 1½ hours high, I saw a semicircle with its centre at the zenith, showing all the colors of the Rainbow, as plain as I ever saw in the Rainbow.

The circle appeared to be by the eye some 20 or 25° in diameter, and remained for the space of an hour. When first discovered it was somewhat hazy where the bow was; but in a short time it became perfectly clear and the circle or bow above beautiful in the clear sky. I cannot account for it, and would be glad to see an abler account given by some Meteorologist.

Most respectfully your ser'vt, S. C. FOX, P. M.

Music Teacher.

A GENTLEMAN, *well qualified* by education and experience, to give instruction in Music, French and Drawing, may obtain a desirable situation, by addressing

T. C. HOOPER,
Mineral Springs, Chatham Co., N. C.

July 2. 48-3pd

WAR NEWS

From Mobile.—MOBILE, August 15.—This evening two monitors and seven gunboats crossed Dog river bar, coming up within two miles of the obstructions and opened fire for three hours on our batteries and gunboats, doing no damage. Our gunboats replied handsomely. The enemy hauled off.

From Mississippi.—MOBILE, August 15.—A special to the Register, dated Oxford, Miss., the 14th, says that Chalmers dashed into Abbeville, and whipped the enemy, capturing 70 prisoners. After retreating 5 miles the enemy attacked our forces, but were repulsed. Our loss 5 killed and 25 wounded. The enemy lost 50 killed and wounded and 40 prisoners.

Mosby at work.—RICHMOND, Aug. 16.—Col Mosby reports officially that he attacked the enemy's supply train, near Perryville, on the 13th inst., capturing and destroying 75 loaded wagons, taking over 200 prisoners, including several officers, between 4 and 600 horses and mules, upwards of 200 head of cattle, and many other valuable stores. A considerable number of the enemy were killed and wounded. Mosby lost 2 killed and 3 wounded.

From Mobile.—The following official dispatch was received at the War Department Saturday:

MOBILE, August 11.—Nothing late from Fort Morgan. The wires are broken. Gen Forrest drove the enemy's advance out of Oxford last night.

All the particulars of the Fort Gaines surrender known are that the commanding officer communicated with the enemy, and made terms, without authority. His fort was in good condition—the garrison having suffered little.

He made no reply to repeated orders and signals from Gen. Page to hold his fort, and surrendered upon conditions not known here.

D. H. MAURY, Major General

The prospect is very hopeful of a successful defence of the city of Mobile, notwithstanding the strange conduct, if not treason, of Colonel Anderson.—*Richmond Sentinel, 15th.*

From Georgia.—Gen. Wheeler massed his cavalry corps near Covington, on the Augusta Railroad, and on Monday morning the grand cavalcade of gay cavaliers started for adventure and Sherman's rear. It was rumored in town that he had captured Marietta and burned the Federal stores there, and had taken an immense number of prisoners. Be it as it may, it is certain that the long expected effort to cut Sherman's communications is now about to be realized. The Federal cavalry have nearly all recently been destroyed, and Gen. Wheeler is now out just at the right time.

Night before last the enemy made a heavy assault upon our works on the left, no doubt intended for a surprise. The assault was received by a sheet of flame, and a hailstorm of bullets and canister, which laid a thousand yankees low in death in front of our works, and thrice as many more were sent limping to the rear and out of the service with wounds. To say that the assaulting column was defeated, hardly conveys the idea—it was demolished.

We are assured by gentlemen direct from headquarters that there is not the slightest intention entertained there of a retrograde move or the evacuation of Atlanta. On the other hand, it is expected that Sherman will be forced to retreat.
Macon Confederate, 12th.

The Explosion at City Point.—The accidental explosion of the enemy's Ordnance Depot at City Point, on Tuesday, is represented to have been a much more "magnificent" affair, to use the enemy's own term, than the mine explosion on the 30th ult. The earth was jarred for miles around, and vessels on the water rocked to and fro from the effects of the concussion. Over one hundred yankees, white and black, were killed and wounded, and several thousand of the same species were very badly frightened.
Petersburg Express, 15th.

The Washington Chronicle of the 12th inst. contains a full account of the recent explosion at City Point. It says the explosion was the most terrific of the kind since the history of gunpowder. Two barges loaded with ammunition of various kinds, moored off City Point, were blown to atoms, with all their contents, consisting of about, in bulk, 3000 barrels of shot, shell and canister, were hurled in all directions, amid volumes of black smoke, and an avalanche of broken timbers. A new warehouse 500 feet long and 50 feet wide, on the wharf, filled with commissary stores, was shattered into fragments. Adams' Express office, adjoining the government buildings, also a train of cars, were destroyed. 54 persons were killed, and 108 wounded, principally blacks.

The Queen's Speech.—On the afternoon of the 29th ult. the British Parliament was prorogued. The Queen's speech was delivered by the Lord Chancellor. In regard to America the speech says:

"Her Majesty deeply laments that the civil war in North America has not been brought to a close. Her Majesty will continue to observe a strict neutrality between the belligerents, and would rejoice at a friendly reconciliation between the contending parties. Her Majesty has observed with satisfaction that the distress which the civil war in North America has created in some of the manufacturing districts has to a great extent abated, and her Majesty trusts that increased supplies of the raw materials of industry may be extracted from countries by which it has hitherto been scantily furnished."

General Wade Hampton.—Gen. Wade Hampton has been appointed commander in-chief of the cavalry of the army of Northern Virginia. This appointment will give satisfaction to the army and people. Gen. Hampton has on many fields proved himself a bold, able and successful chieftain. His triumphs over Sheridan, the greatest of all the yankee cavalry commanders, at Trevillian's and subsequently in Charles City, both of which achievements elicited the public commendation of Gen. Lee, fixed his reputation on a firm basis. In lesser engagements our cavalry under his command have been everywhere successful.—*Richmond Examiner.*

The Editor of the Examiner Shot.—RICHMOND, Aug. 16.—A duel was fought this morning near the city between J. M. Daniel, editor of the Examiner, and Mr. Elmore of the Treasury Department. Daniel received a flesh wound above the ankle. The correspondence grew out of a publication in the local columns of the Examiner of the 1st inst., injurious to the reputation of a high official in the Treasury Department.

From the Valley.—We understand that one of the brigades attached to Gen. Bradley Johnson's command was surprised last Sunday, and suffered a loss of two or three hundred men and horses, and some cannon.—*Richmond Sentinel, 12th.*

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 21st of July 1864, my man MIKE, aged 25 years, dark complected, and weighs about 180 lbs. Said boy will probably remain, while out, in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, N. C. I will pay the above reward if lodged in any Jail in the State, so that I get him again.

ALFRED GAYLORD.

Rush Creek, July 21. 51-3pd